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Dr. Erich Junkelmann

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CATALOGUE

OF

INDIAN COINS

IN

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

GREEK AND SCYTHIC KINGS OF BACTRIA
AND INDIA.

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THE COINS

OF THE

GREEK AND SCYTHIC KINGS OF BACTRIA
AND INDIA

IN

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

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EDITOR'S PREFACE.

THE present volume contains all the coins which were issued by the Greek and Scythic kings who ruled in India and the neighbouring lands between the time of Alexander the Great and the third century A.D.

The work has been long and laborious, alike to compiler, editor, and printer. The number of unusual characters which it contains has greatly hindered its progress; but the typographical difficulties have not been the only ones. The history of the kings is very obscure, and the types employed on their coins often of a mixed and uncertain character. On the other hand, few fields of numismatics offer richer material, historical, archaeolôgical, and even philological; though philological theories are necessarily excluded from these pages.

Special thanks are due to General Cunningham, R.E., who has allowed the compiler free use of his plates published in recent volumes of the Numismatic Chronicle, and has thus enabled the present work to be rendered far more complete than it could otherwise be: also to Professor Cecil Bendall, who has given valuable philological aid.

The system of transliteration adopted for Prakrit words is that used by Professor Aufrecht in the Sanskrit Catalogue of the Bodleian Library; also in the Catalogue of Books in the British Museum.

I have carefully revised the manuscript of this work, comparing each coin with the corresponding description.

REGINALD STUART POOLE.

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THE COINS
OF THE
GREEK AND SCYTHIC KINGS
OF
BACTRIA AND INDIA.

INTRODUCTION.

IN treating of the arrangement of the coins of the Greek and Scythic Kings of Bactria and India, it is necessary to enter briefly into all the known facts of their history. The Kings of the Seleucid and Ptolemaic dynasties succeeded one another in a known order, and the chief events of their reigns have been handed down to us by ancient writers. It was therefore unnecessary to give the facts of their history as an introduction to the lists of the coins issued by them. But in regard to all but two or three of the kings of the farther East, the ancient historians are quite silent; and coins and inscriptions alone save us from ignorance even of their names. Therefore it is necessary in this Introduction to trace the outlines of any history which can now be recovered, and in particular in some detail to set forth the historical facts which may fairly be established by means of the coins. In order to bring the discussion into the narrowest possible limits, it will be necessary (1) to abstain from mere conjecture, however tempting; (2) to avoid full discussion of disputed points, merely indicating where difference of opinion exists, and referring, when possible, to works already published, or monographs in various numismatic journals; (3) to treat in detail only such parts of history as have a numismatic bearing.

The writers to whom credit is due for the arrangement and decipherment of these coins are, in the first rank, James Prinsep* and General Alexander Cunningham.†

* *Essays on Indian Antiquities.*

† Coins of the Successors of Alexander, *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1868, &c.

Mr. E. Thomas,* Lassen,† and Wilson,‡ have also done much important work, both historical and numismatic, in the same field. The most recent monograph on the coins is that of von Sallet,§ whose scholarly acquirements and solid numismatic judgment have enabled him to correct on many points the theories of his predecessors. Mr. James Fergusson's and Professor Cowell's researches have also been of the greatest value to the present purpose; and there is much valuable matter in von Gutschmid's article on the Graeco-Parthian Empire in the ninth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, s. v. *Persia*. When a debt is due to other writers, it will be mentioned in the foot-notes.

I. HISTORICAL OUTLINES.

The numismatics of the Greek rulers of India properly begins with Diodotus. But there are a few coins issued Alexander the Great: in India or neighbouring countries at an earlier Rulers who issued coin B.C. 330 — 260. period than his, which are, for convenience, included in this volume. Whether Alexander himself, during his sojourn in India, issued coins in his own name, may perhaps be doubted; but it is at least a plausible conjecture that certain bronze coins,|| bearing the usual types of Alexander and his name, but of square form, were issued in India, as the custom of issuing square coins already existed in India in Alexander's time, but in no other country. These pieces, then, unfortunately wanting in the British Museum, may be considered as the earliest Greek coins of India.

* Notes to Prinsep's *Essays*.

† *Indische Alterthumskunde*.

‡ *Ariana Antiqua*.

§ *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, Berlin 1879.

|| The conjecture is Dannenberg's, *Zeitschr. f. Num.* vi. 166 (note), who, however, gives the coins to Bactria. India is a far more reasonable attribution.

In recent years the region of Balkh (Bactria) has furnished an abundant supply of coins, issued by the immediate successors of Alexander in that district.* Among these are double darics, with Greek letters on the obverse; gold and silver coins of the first three Antiochi, with the types of a seated Apollo and of a horse's head; silver coins of Seleucus I., with types of a chariot of elephants and a horse's head; coins issued during the joint reigns of Seleucus and Antiochus I., bearing the names of both rulers; and gold money of an early king of the Persepolitan class, with Pehlvi legend.

Among these also have come to light a few coins, in gold and silver, of a king named Andragoras, who is conjectured to have been ruler of Parthia or one of the neighbouring countries in the early part of the third century B.C. The only ancient authority who mentions this king is Justin,† who states Andragoras to have been the name of (1) a Persian noble set up as Satrap of Parthia by Alexander, (2) a Satrap of Parthia overthrown eighty years later by the first Arsaces. It is more probable that the coins published in our catalogue belong to the period of the second of these rulers. The issue of gold coin shows that the ruler who issued them claimed a complete independence; and this is a further reason for assigning him to the time of the break up of the Seleucid empire in the East, about B.C. 250.

The coins of Sophytes were first published by Cunningham.‡ They are the more interesting because their date and place of issue can be approximately fixed. We learn from several of the historians of Alexander's reign that Sopeithes, or Sophytes, ruled a district on the banks of the Acesines

* P. Gardner, in *Num. Chron.* 1879, p. 1; 1880, p. 181; 1881, p. 8. Cunningham, in *R. A. S. B. Journal*, 1881, p. 151. Especially has a find from the Oxus river enriched the cabinets of collectors.

† Justin, xii. 4, xli. 4. Cf. *Num. Chron.* 1879, p. 1; 1881, p. 8.

‡ *Num. Chron.* 1866, p. 220.

at the time of Alexander's invasion, and was confirmed by the latter in the possession of it. But Sophytes' coins are copied from the issues, not of Alexander, but of Seleucus. It would appear from them that Sophytes renewed with Seleucus, very probably on the occasion of that king's eastern expedition against Sandracottus, the friendship which he had established with Alexander.

After this expedition, for the period of a century, that is to say during the third century before our era, India proper was governed altogether by native rulers; the power of the Seleucidae and Greek kings of Bactria stopping at the Indian Caucasus.

The date of the revolt of Bactria against the authority of the Seleucidae, who had inherited all the eastern parts of the empire of Alexander, cannot be accurately fixed. Justin,* however, states that it was contemporary with another revolt of one of the eastern provinces of the Seleucid empire, that of the Parthians under Arsaces; an event which took place in B.C. 248.† About that time, then, Diodotus, Satrap of Bactria, revolted against Antiochus II. of Syria, and succeeded in establishing his independence. He seems to have prepared his subjects for a change of masters by issuing coin bearing the types of Antiochus II. of Syria, but with his own portrait.‡ After his establishment in the kingdom he continued this issue unchanged, only substituting his own name, besides his portrait, for that of the Seleucid king. According to Justin,§ Diodotus soon died, and was succeeded by his son, also named Diodotus, who made a treaty of alliance with Arsaces, the first Parthian king. But it seems clear that all coins which have come down to us bearing the

* xli. 4.

† Gardner, *The Parthian Coinage*, p. 3.

‡ *Br. Mus. Catalogue of Seleucid Coins*, p. 15. Cf. *Num. Chron.* 1881, p. 11.

§ xli. 4. Justin calls Diodotus Theodotus. But Trogus Pompeius seems to have had the name right, *Procl.* lib. xli.

name of Diodotus were issued by one king. We must therefore either suppose that Justin is wrong and has duplicated a single monarch, or that the younger Diodotus continued the issue of his father's money unchanged, or, finally, that the elder Diodotus continued during his lifetime to issue money in the name of Antiochus of Syria, and that our coins with the name of Diodotus were issued by his son, who first ventured to introduce his own name and portrait on the coin. Between these alternatives we cannot venture to decide; in favour of the last, it may be observed that the portrait of Diodotus on his coins is that of a man of not more than middle age; the coins of flat fabric, and bearing an elderly portrait, being now considered forgeries.

We learn that Diodotus was superseded in the rule of Bactria by Euthydemus, a native of Magnesia, in Ionia, possibly a Satrap of some neighbouring province, who was in full power at the time when Antiochus the Great made his eastern expedition, in or about B.C. 208. The accurate pages of Polybius* give us a glimpse into his history which is very valuable. Euthydemus being defeated in battle by Antiochus, and unable to oppose him, appealed to his generosity, saying that he was born in Asia Minor, and was not one of those who had revolted against Antiochus II., but, on the contrary, had gained the kingdom after rooting out the descendants of those who had so revolted. He pointed out the grave danger that must arise if he were obliged to call in the aid of the Scythians, who were already hovering on the Chinese frontier of his dominions. Antiochus seems to have been open to conviction: finally, he agreed to acknowledge Euthydemus' independence; and, taking a fancy to Demetrius his son, promised him one of his own daughters in marriage.

* *Hist. x. ad fin., xi. 34.*

After making terms with Euthydemus, Antiochus advanced across the Paropamisus into India, and made a treaty with the Indian king, Sophagasenus, or Subhāgasena, who seems at that time to have been in full possession of the Kabul Valley, the Greek dominion stretching little, if at all, to the south of the Indian Caucasus. Thence Antiochus returned, through Arachosia and Drangiana, to Syria.

With the beginning of the second century B.C. we find great changes taking place in the Greek regions of Central Asia. On the death of Euthydemus, his son Demetrius succeeded; and we find, as contemporary and rival of the latter, the great Eucratides, whose career of chequered victory and defeat may be partly traced in historical records. At the same time the Greeks, perhaps in consequence of the constantly increasing pressure from the north of the nomadic tribes of Central Asia, made their way across the Indian Caucasus, and began to wrest from the native Indian princes the districts of Kabul and the Panjab, which had been left under native dominion by the Seleucid kings from Seleucus I. to Antiochus III., and which Diodotus does not seem to have attacked; for coins of Diodotus are not found south of the Indian Caucasus. On the other hand, those of Euthydemus are found as far south as Seistan, and as far east as the Panjab;* and the city of Sagala, in the neighbourhood of Lahore, bore the surname of Euthydemia. Thus the sudden extension of the Greek pale would seem to have been a feature of the later years of Euthydemus. But it appears, from the statements of ancient writers, that the actual conqueror was not Euthydemus but his son Demetrius, who was probably his colleague in the kingdom as well as his successor. Thus Justin† speaks of

* Some were found in the Indus at Attok. See Cunningham, in *Num. Chron.*, 1869, p. 137.

† xli. 6.

Demetrius as king of India, and Strabo* couples him with Menander as a chief agent of Greek conquest in India. What seems most likely is that Demetrius made considerable conquests during his father's lifetime.

We are, however, scarcely justified in saying, as does v. Gutschmid,† that "Demetrius himself marched down the course of the Indus, conquered Pattala and the kingdom of Saraostes (Surāshtra) and Sigerdis, probably the district of the commercial city Barygaza." The careless language of the passage of Strabo in which these places are mentioned as within the Greek pale seems only to imply that some of the Greek kings extended their conquests so far; and it is reasonable to suppose that the rule of Menander was extended farther to south and east than that of Demetrius; to Menander therefore the conquest of the Indus valley may be with more reason ascribed.

Not only did Euthydemus acquire, through his son's activity, territory in India, but he also probably ruled the widest district ever possessed by the Greeks to the north of the Paropamisus, from Margiana to Chinese Tartary. Even into the Celestial Empire the influence and the trade of the Greeks seems at this time to have penetrated. Of this a proof is furnished by a coin brought by Sir D. Forsyth from Kashgar,‡ bearing a Chinese legend and inscribed with the name and titles of a Greek king, possibly Hermaeus. After Euthydemus' death his dominions were broken up by the rivalry between Demetrius and Eucratides, as well as by the rise and usurpations of fresh kings of uncertain origin, such as the first Antimachus.

* *Geog.* xl. 11, 1. Most of Strabo's statements as to early Bactrian history are loose and incorrect. For instance, he speaks of the revolt of Arsaces as subsequent to the rise of Euthydemus.

† In *Encycl. Brit.*, Persia, p. 590.

‡ *Numism. Chron.* 1879, p. 274. That this coin is of iron, is now, I am informed, denied.

Of Eucratides also the origin is obscure. We know, however, by a fortunate chance, the names of his father and mother. These are furnished to us by the remarkable coins* which bear on one side the head of Eucratides, and the inscription *Βασιλεὺς Εὐκρατίδης*; on the other the portraits of his father and mother, Heliocles and Laodice. The very collocation of the inscriptions which appear on the two sides of those coins, *Βασιλεὺς Εὐκρατίδης* — *Ἡλιοκλέους καὶ Λαοδίκης*, where we seem almost compelled to understand the word *υἱός*, shows that in them Eucratides intends to proclaim his parentage. Heliocles does not seem to have been a king at all, for his portrait wears no diadema, but Laodice's head does seem to be bound with the diadema, in the Greek East the invariable sign of royalty. And indeed her appearance on coins in such a connexion would scarcely be explicable unless she were of royal parentage. But we must remain in ignorance whose daughter she was. Von Sallet has proposed an entirely different interpretation of the coins in question. He thinks that they were issued by Eucratides, not in honour of his parents, but on the occasion of the marriage of his son Heliocles (who afterwards succeeded him) with a Laodice, whom Sallet conjectures to have been daughter of Demetrius by the daughter of Antiochus III., whom that monarch betrothed to Demetrius in the course of his Indian campaign. On this hypothesis some recent writers have tried to build further structures of theory. But it is unfitted to bear such a weight. In its favour is the one fact that the name Laodice was usual in (not peculiar to) the Seleucid dynasty of Syria. On the other side are reasons of more weight. The portraits of Heliocles and Laodice on the coins are of elderly, not young persons; and it is not easy to see how Sallet would interpret in the inscriptions which accompany

* See page 19, pl. vi. 9, 10.

the portraits the genitive case in the names of Heliocles and Laodice, unless he understands before them the word *viós*. If any one carefully compares the head of the elder Heliocles (pl. vi. 9), with that of Eucratides (pl. v. 6), and that of the younger Heliocles (pl. vii. 1, 2), he must allow that it resembles Eucratides far more nearly than his son; which may be best accounted for by supposing that the artist constructed the head of the elder Heliocles after his death, on the analogy of that of his son Eucratides.

The wars between Demetrius and Eucratides are mentioned by Justin;* but the statements of this writer must be received with great caution, nor can we believe his assertions that the Indian conquests of Eucratides belong to the end of his reign, or that Demetrius ruled until nearly the same time. For the coins seem to contradict them. The coins of Demetrius come in almost all cases from Bactria, those of Eucratides are very commonly found in the Kabul Valley. The coins of Demetrius bear Greek legends only, with rare exception, while the bronze coins of Eucratides are nearly all bilingual, an indication alike of their later date than the money of Demetrius and that they were issued in India. We therefore, must still retain the opinion that Demetrius ruled only during the early part of the reign of Eucratides in Bactria as well as in India, and that Eucratides was for a great part of his reign lord of India as well as of Bactria and Arachosia. Eucratides founded the city of Eucratidia in Bactria; Demetrius, Demetrias in Arachosia, and Euthydemia in India.

Cunningham places the commencement of the career of Eucratides

* "Multa tamen Eucratides bella magna virtute gessit, quibus adtritum cum obsidionem Demetrii regis Indorum pateretur, cum ccc. militibus lx. milia hostium adsiduís eruptionibus vicit. Quinto itaque mense liberatus Indiam in potestatem redegit. Unde cum se reciperet a filio quem socium regni fecerat, in itinere interficitur."—Justin, xli. 6.

Reign of Eucratides. about B.C. 190, and this date must be approximately right.* His reign began brilliantly, and was continued with chequered fortune; but the wide field over which his coins are found,† and their commonness, seems to testify to his great power. We may also remark his assumption of the title *Βασιλεὺς μέγας* as a clear indication of extensive dominions, and the fact that his types and titles are copied by the kings of Parthia,‡ and by Timarchus, king of Babylon,§ as showing how widely his money circulated. But it appears that towards the end of his reign certain provinces|| were wrested from him by the Parthians, probably in the time of their great king Mithradates, who came to the throne about B.C. 170. The reign of Eucratides appears to have lasted until the times of two kings, who certainly imitate his money, Plato, whom the date on his unique and remarkable coin shows

Plato. to have ruled in B.C. 165, and Timarchus of Babylon B.C. 162. Plato would seem to have been a mere ephemeral rival, or a revolted satrap of Eucratides.

We must assign to the period of the reign of Eucratides, that is, to the first half of the second century B.C., the coins of the kings Euthydemus II., Pantaleon, Agathocles, Antimachus I. This assignment, which was first made by von Sallet, is on grounds of style quite incontestable. It is impossible, in view of the art

* There does not seem to be any conclusive evidence on the point. v. Sallet quotes the imitation of Eucratides' types by certain early Arsacid kings as a proof that Eucratides' reign began early; but the attribution of the early coins of the Arsacidae is a matter of dispute.

† According to Cunningham, they are found at Balkh, in Bokhara; Seistan, the Kabul Valley, &c., and a few in the Panjab.

‡ For instance, Arsaces VI., Mithradates I. See Gardner, *The Parthian Coinage*, p. 31. Other writers attribute these coins to others of the Arsacidae.

§ *B. M. Cat. Seleucidae*, pl. xv. 2, p. 50.

|| *Τὴν τε Ἀσπιώνου καὶ τὴν Τουριοῦαν ἀφῆρηντο Εὐκρατίδην οἱ Παρθυαῖοι*: Strabo xl. 11, ed. Kramer. The names seem corrupt, and have been variously amended.

and fabric of the coins of those kings, to give them, as previous writers, and even Cunningham did, to the earliest days of Bactrian independence. And the evidence of style is further confirmed by the consideration that as all these kings reigned on the south side of the Paropamisus, they cannot be assigned to an earlier period than that of the Indian conquests of Demetrius.

This new light is of the utmost importance in the classification of the earlier Greek kings of India: it entirely destroys an order which was full of difficulties, and puts in its place one which is thoroughly intelligible and satisfactory.

The coins of the younger Euthydemus are certainly subsequent to those of Demetrius, whose types they borrow. There can, therefore, be no reasonable doubt that this king was either the younger son of Euthydemus I., or else the son of Demetrius and grandson of Euthydemus I. As the coins of the younger Euthydemus are not by most writers distinguished from those of the elder, it is not possible to ascertain their find-spots, or to determine the locality of his reign; its date would seem to be about B.C. 170. From the rarity of his coins it may be judged that his reign was soon brought to an end.

Pantaleon and Agathocles strike with almost identical types. They both adopt the metal nickel* for their coins, and they alone use in their legends the square Indian alphabet. They seem, therefore, to have been closely connected, either brothers, or father and son. Coins of both are found in the Kabul Valley and the western Panjab, and those of Agathocles as far south as Kandahar. Pantaleon seems from his portrait to have been the elder of the two, and the rarity of his coins shows his reign to have been ephemeral. Agathocles seems to have ruled more widely and longer, and he has

* See Dr. Flight's analysis in *Num. Chron.* 1868, p. 305.

left us in some of his coins valuable materials for the determination of points in his history.

Of the greatest importance is a series of coins,* which indeed we may rather term medals, of the weight of Attic tetradrachms, issued by Agathocles in commemoration of his predecessors in the Greek rule of Bactria. These medals reproduce alike the portraits of these predecessors, and, what is still more unusual, their coin-types, so that only by their style and their inscriptions do they differ from the ordinary coins of those monarchs. The inscriptions run thus:—

ΜΕΔΑΛΛΙΑΝΤΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ
ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ	
ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ	”
ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ	”
ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ	”

To these we must add the parallel coin of King Antimachus :

ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ
	ΘΕΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ

I have elsewhere† discussed these medals, the true character of which v. Sallet was the first to establish. They prove that Pantaleon and Agathocles, like the younger Euthydemus, belonged to the faction of Euthydemus I. and Demetrius, and were presumably opposed to Eucratides. Agathocles traces his political pedigree through Euthydemus I., Diodotus, and an Antiochus,‡ to

* Pl. iv. 1, 3, xxx. 5, 6.

† *Num. Chron.* 1881, p. 184.

‡ It is disputed which of the three first Antiochi of Syria is the Antiochus Nicator of these coins. None of them seems really to have borne the title: the first was Soter, the second Theos, the third Megas. In favour of Antiochus I., it may be urged that he was the only Antiochus who held undisputed sway in Bactria, and might well be regarded by the Eastern Greeks as full successor of Alexander the Great; also his father Seleucus was called Nicator. In favour of Antiochus II., we have the strong argument that the type of the seated Herakles which is repeated on the Bactrian coin is copied from coins of Syria given by

Alexander the Great himself. Antimachus claims Diodotus as his predecessor. These facts seem to suggest, what is by no means improbable in itself, that Euthydemus II., Pantaleon, and Agathocles were all sons of Demetrius. And possibly, though this is more speculative, Antimachus, as to whose connexions we have no information, was the representative by descent or otherwise of the house of Diodotus.

The types of Antimachus' coins add one more to the few known facts of Greek-Indian history. They are, on the silver coins, Poseidon holding trident and palm; and on the bronze, Victory standing on a ship. There is no mistaking the meaning of these types, which clearly allude to a naval victory won by the king. It might seem at first sight that this victory must have been won on the open sea. But Antimachus' rule never extended to the sea: his coins are found both on the north and the south of the Caucasus, but never south of the Panjab. We must therefore suppose that the naval victory was won on the Indus, or one of its great tributaries; and, indeed, it may easily be understood that the Greeks would place so large a river as the Indus under the sway of Poseidon.

Eucratides was succeeded by his son Heliocles. The coins of this king are found mostly in Bactria, but also in the Kabul Valley. He is, as Cunningham remarks, the last king who struck to the north of the Indian Caucasus. We may therefore be almost sure that in his reign the nomadic tribes conquered the whole country as far south as the Bamian Pass. The silver coins of Heliocles fall into two classes. The first class consists of coins of the Attic standard of weight, bearing Greek

general consent to Antiochus II. In favour of Antiochus III., the only argument is a passage of Malala (p. 261), where the term *Nicator* seems to be applied to this king. But this passage is deprived of all weight by the numerous mistakes which it contains. The balance of evidence is greatly in favour of Antiochus I. or II.

legends only. The second class consists of coins of a different weight, which I call the Persian,* which bear bilingual inscriptions and a different portrait of the king. The theory is obvious that the first class was issued by the king while he ruled in Bactria, and the second class at a later period, when he was king only of a corner of India. And it is greatly in favour of this view that the coins of the Bactrian class were largely copied by the barbarous tribes of central Asia, just as the coins of Philip and Alexander were by the Gauls who invaded Macedon about B.C. 290, while those of the Indian class are closely like coins of subsequent Greek kings of the Kabul Valley and India.

Down to the reign of Heliocles, which must be assigned to about
Successors of Heliocles. B.C. 160—120, we are able to trace with certainty, or little less than certainty, the order of succession of the Greek kings of India. But we now arrive on the verge of a period of uncertainty, where the data are very scanty. In fact, our task would become almost hopeless, were it not that the annals of

Principal information from Chinese sources. China preserve a general outline of the history of Bactria and India in the account which they give of the wanderings of the nomad nations on the western borders of China, during the second and first centuries B.C. To identify the names of kings and of places as recorded by the Chinese with those which we find on the coins is no easy task, but it is a task which has been attempted, and with some measure of success in the opinion of those best qualified to judge.

The most recent authority who has examined the Chinese evidence
Chinese account of the Yue-chi. as to the migrations of the Yueh-chi, M. E. Specht,† thus sums it up:—The Yueh-chi were conquered in 201 and 165 B.C. by the Huns, and fled westward, subjugating the Ta-hia of Bactria, and fixing their seat to the north of the Oxus,

* See below, p. lviii.

† *Journal Asiatique*, 8th Ser., vol. ii. p. 348.

where a Chinese ambassador found them in 126 B.C. After that visit they captured Lan-chi, the capital of the Ta-hia. A hundred years later, Khiu-tsiu-kio [Kadphises I.], ruler of the Kushans, one of the Yueh-chi tribes, conquered all the other tribes, invaded the kingdom of the Arsacidae,* seized Kabul and Ki-pin [Cophene], and formed a great kingdom. His son conquered India, and the empire thus founded lasted from the middle of the first to the end of the fourth century.

Who the Ta-hia may be is not clear: they have been identified with the Scythian tribe of the Dahae, but the Chinese description of them—"each town was governed by its magistrate, the population was weak and feared war,"—would not apply to any Scythic race, but would very well apply to the native Bactrians under Greek dominion; and the date at which the Greeks were driven across the Paropamisus, in the reign of Heliocles, would fall not far from B.C. 126.

In the Kabul Valley the Hellenic race held out for a century later, until Kadphises I. led the united tribes of Yueh-chi against them, and, after vanquishing them, ruled the country, at first in conjunction with the last king, Hermaeus, and finally in his place.

The Chinese authorities thus give us two dates of the utmost value for the reconstruction of the history of India and Bactria: the nomad tribes conquered Bactria (Heliocles) about B.C. 125, and India (Hermaeus) about B.C. 25. These dates both suit the numismatic evidence very well. Gen. Cunningham gives Hermaeus to a far earlier period than B.C. 25, assigning him indeed to so early a time as 138—120. But not only does this conflict with historical records, but it is also in collision with numismatic testimony. For Hermaeus was, as all writers agree, the last of the

* About B.C. 31, Phraates, with the help of a Scythian army, expelled Tiridates from the government of Parthia.

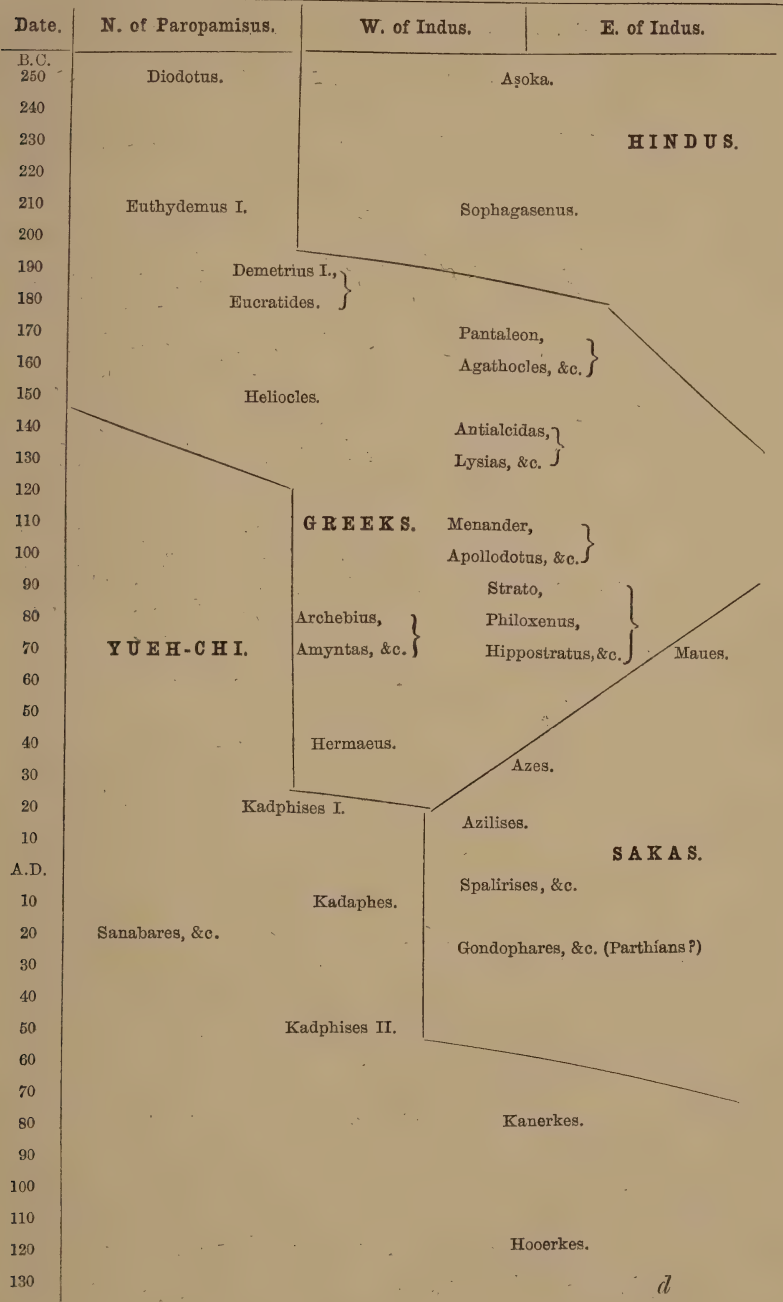
Greek kings of Kabul. We are therefore obliged to place between Heliocles and him the reigns of all the twenty Greek kings whose coins have come down to us. To cramp all these reigns into the space of thirty years, B.C. 160—130, is an unreasonable proceeding. Moreover the forms of letters on some of the coins, those of Zoilus, Nicias, and Hermaeus, entirely preclude us from assigning them to so early a period as B.C. 130; they must be quite a century later.

The Chinese writers also authorize the supposition that the Scythian race which wrought the ruin of the Greeks was that of the Yueh-chi, who have been identified with the Tochari of Strabo. And the coins, in this confirming Chinese testimony, show that the tribe of Yueh-chi to which Kadphises belonged was the tribe of Kushan, already mentioned on the last page.

This knowledge is valuable; but it leaves us in ignorance on many points. We are still unaware to what tribes belonged the barbarous rulers of India in this age who did not come in with Kadphises. Maues, Azes, and their successors, who established a kingdom in India, as we shall hereafter see, before the days of Hermaeus, do not appear to have been Yueh-chi; and we are quite in doubt as to the connexions of Gondophares and other rulers.

Before proceeding to speak more in detail of the various groups of kings, we will set forth in the form of a chart the general outlines of our historical and geographical knowledge in regard to them:—

CHART TO SHOW EXTENT OF DOMINIONS AND DATES OF GREEK AND SCYTHIC KINGS.



Leaving out of account the predecessors of Heliocles, we know already of upwards of twenty kings and of two queens who ruled in the Kabul Valley and the Panjab after about B.C. 160, and before the Indo-Scythic conquest of those regions. The orderly arrangement of these rulers is a matter of the utmost difficulty and even of impossibility. The classification of General Cunningham is based on indications so slight that it cannot resist serious criticism: and indeed its validity depends in a great degree on his arrangement of the early kings, which must now be given up in consequence of the readjustment of Pantaleon and Agathocles. Von Sallet so entirely despairs of any reasonable arrangement that he adopts one which is merely alphabetical. All that has been attempted in the present catalogue is to group the kings roughly in something like chronological order, keeping similar types of coin as far as possible together. By means of the Index any king can easily be found, and that is the chief necessity.

It will however be well to set forth briefly what certain data we possess for the chronological and geographical assignment of the kings. We will begin with the chronological.

The only one of these later kings who strikes money on the Attic standard is Antialcidas, who must therefore be either a contemporary or an immediate successor of Heliocles. And as Antialcidas and Lysias strike some coins in common they also must be contemporaries. A common type of Antialcidas is the pilei of the Dioscuri, which seems to connect him with Eucratides; his portrait also resembles that of Heliocles: he would seem therefore not improbably to belong to the Eucratidian dynasty. The connexion of Lysias is obscure.

There are also a few restrikings which help us in the assign-

Evidence of ment of dates to some of the Greek kings of India.
restrikings. Heliocles restrikes some of the coins of Strato I,*

and the name and types of Eucratides are stamped on a piece of Antialcidas,† as well as on some coins which I have assigned to Apollodotus I;‡ but it has been doubted whether these coins of Eucratides were really issued during his lifetime.

Any attempt finally to arrange the kings in dynastic lists by means of the types and legends which they use is destined to failure. The kings did not inherit these things, but adopted them according to fancy or convenience. One or two instances will be sufficient to establish this. That Heliocles was son and successor of Eucratides is perhaps the most certain fact in Bactrian history. Yet he does not resemble Eucratides in his title (*δίκαιος* for *μέγας*), he does not wear the same helmet, nor use the same types. In the two last respects Demetrius differs from his father Euthydemus. On the other hand, Diodotus, who revolted against Antiochus II., retained the types of the Syrian king. These instances are sufficient to prove that identity of types between two kings is no proof of their relation to one another, nor is divergence of types any proof that they were not related. Still less can we draw any conclusions from the form of a helmet or the adoption of a title.

Perhaps the most suggestive approximation of types is that which appears when we compare the rare coins of Agathocleia, wife of Strato, with those of Euthydemus. They bear on the reverse the same type, Herakles seated, which is not usual in the Bactrian series. It is almost certain that Agathocleia must have been a king's daughter and heiress; otherwise, as we know from the coins

* Strato also restrikes coins of Heliocles.

† Sallet, p. 298.

‡ Cunningham, in *Num. Chron.* 1869, p. 226.

of Greek kings, her name would scarcely have appeared on the coin. That she was descended from Euthydemus is therefore very likely. We have already seen that king Agathocles was probably son of Euthydemus; Agathocleia may well have been his grand-daughter, or otherwise related to him. But in this kind of argument there are obviously the greatest risks; and we will attempt it in no second instance.

A large find of coins of the kings from Heliocles to Hermaeus was discovered some years ago at Sonipat;* and no less than 703 specimens have been weighed by Gen. Cunningham, who has acutely suggested that the order of the reigns may be gathered by a consideration of the amount of weight lost in circulation by the coins of different kings, those kings whose coins are most worn being naturally supposed to be the earliest. The loss is as follows:—

Heliocles, 5.43 gr.	Philoxenus, 3.77 gr.
Apollodotus, 4.57 gr.	Menander, 3.72 gr.
Strato, 4.56 gr.	Diomedes, 3.39 gr.
Antimachus II., 4.48 gr.	Amyntas, 3.30 gr.
Antialcidas, 4.10 gr.	Hermaeus, 3.20 gr.
Lysias, 3.73 gr.	

In this calculation it is assumed that the normal standard for hemidrachms is 37 grains, and that all kings minted up to that standard. This is, of course, not certain; nevertheless, the results of the test so nearly agree with the testimony of style, that we can scarcely be wrong in regarding the above order as approximately correct; only Antialcidas and Lysias should not be placed so late.

Among all these kings, two only, Apollodotus and Menander, are known to us from other sources. Menander is identified with the Milinda of the Buddhist work

* *Num. Chron.* 1872, p. 161.

"Milinda-prasna," which records not only that he was born at the sub-Caucasian Alexandria, but that he was a just and powerful ruler, and a convert to the Buddhist religion. Strabo* says that he was reported to have crossed the river Hypanis eastward and penetrated as far as the Isamus, but as we are ignorant where the Isamus was, this does not greatly add to our knowledge. Plutarch† records that as a ruler he was noted for justice; and that when he died many cities were anxious to possess his ashes—a curious tale, which is considered by Prinsep to indicate a Buddhist source. The extraordinary abundance and wide distribution of his silver coins is well known. They were current, with those of Apollodotus, at Barygaza, many years after his death,‡ and are still abundantly found over a wide region, including Kabul, Jalalabad, Peshawar, Mathura, and Rampur. They are not brought from Kandahar or Seistan. "From this evidence," says Cunningham,§ "it is certain that Menander could not have possessed any part of Arachosia or Drangiana, and that his dominions to the west of the Indus must have been confined to the Kabul Valley and Eastern Afghanistan."

The coins which bear the name of Apollodotus fall into two classes: these are distinguished in the Catalogue.

Apollodotus.

The second class are of later and poorer style; and on them the king usually bears the title of Philopator. General Cunningham says|| that the Philopator coins are found only in the Panjab and N.-W. India, while the others are found over a much wider area, including the "Upper Kabul Valley in the north, Kandahar and Roh in the west and east, and Sindh in the south." The evidence, on the whole, indicates that there were two kings of the name of Apollodotus, of whom the later, Philopator, was

* xi. 11. 1.

† *De Repub. Ger.*, p. 821.

‡ *Periplus maris Erythraei*, c. 47, ed. Müller.

§ *Num. Chron.* 1870, p. 221.

|| *Ibid.*, 1870, p. 77.

colleague of his father, the earlier, and his successor in some part of his dominions. And this probability will be raised almost to a certainty if we suppose that the restriking of Apollodotus' coins with the name of Eucratides took place in the life-time of the latter; since the coins which bear the legend Philopator cannot be brought within a considerable distance of the reign of Eucratides.

We have thus but slight indications, beside those of art and fabric, to help us in determining the dates of the kings from Heliocles to Hermaeus. Nor have we Geographical data ; find-spots, and monograms. safer data for their geographical assignment. The find-spots of their coins have never been recorded with completeness or accuracy. And the monograms which have been supposed to contain the names of mints have not been satisfactorily read, in spite of the diligent efforts of General Cunningham, whose want of success* in the matter seems to prove that success is not possible, at least in the present state of knowledge on the subject. And the details of the types adopted by various kings help us no more in determining the locality of their rule than in assigning their line of descent.

We can, however, make a few rough divisions of territory. Heliocles and his predecessors minted, as we have seen, in Bactria, his successors only on the south of the Indian Caucasus. And further, it would seem that the Panjab and the Kabul Valley were frequently in different hands. Thus the coins of Archebius and Amyntas seem to be found in Kabul, and not to the east of the Indus; and those of Hermaeus are far commoner in the same district than in the Panjab. On the other hand, the coins of kings Philoxenus, Strato, and

* Gen. Cunningham's readings have not been accepted by the best numismatists. Von Sallet remarks, "Such interpretations and experiments have too weak a basis to serve for historical investigations." See also the remarks of M. Chabouillet in the *Revue Numism.*, 1867, p. 403.

Hippostratus are chiefly found to the east of Jalalabad. A more exact statement could only be made after many years' study on the spot.

The recorded find-spots of coins are however sufficient to give us an idea of the extent of the Greek kingdom in India. Cunningham states that coins of Apollodotus are found as far south as Kandahar and Sindh, and those of Menander as far east as Mathura on the Jamna. And there appear to be proofs in Sanskrit literature* that a Greek ruler (perhaps Menander) besieged Ayodhya and Pātali-putra (Oudh and Patna). But these expansions were temporary, and there is no doubt that the only districts which were really Hellenized were the Kabul Valley and the western Panjab.

Coins of Antialcidas, Apollodotus, Menander, Lysias, Antimachus II., Diomedes, Archebius, and Hermaeus, were found by Masson† in the course of a few years at Beghram; and since his time coins of Epander, Dionysius, Zoilus, Amyntas, and other kings have been found in the same region, if not on the same site. The kings mentioned, and probably others of Greek race, must all have reigned in the Kabul Valley.

With the Greek kings we have placed one of Indian name, **Ranjabala.** Ranjabala, whose coins resemble those of Strato, and show him to have been nearly contemporary with that king. He may have been a satrap of Strato, who asserted his independence. His coins have been found in the eastern Panjab and at Mathura‡ in company with some of Strato.

* Cunningham, in *Num. Chron.* 1870, p. 224.

† See his important list of coins found at Beghram, in the *Journ. As. Soc. Bengal*, 1836, p. 537.

‡ Cunningham, *J. A. S. B.* 1854, p. 691. In this paper it is suggested that Ranjabala may be identical with Rājapāla, a king of the lunar race of Dehli, and that Zeionises may be Jivana Rāja of the same dynasty. The reasons against these identifications are, however, very strong.

The barbarous kings who make their appearance in India after the destruction of the Greek kingdoms present even greater difficulties of arrangement than do the Greek kings themselves. Between the eastern expedition of Antiochus III., in B.C. 208, and the era of Kanerkes, which may be taken as fixed* to A.D. 78, there is no absolutely fixed point, and we are reduced to arguments of mere probability.

Of all the coins of the barbarous rulers, those of Maues are the earliest in style. Von Sallet remarks that the copper coins of this king are like those of Demetrius and Apollodotus, and belong to a period not much later than that of those kings. In the forms of Greek letters, and the style of art, his coins are superior not only to those of Hermaeus, but also to those of kings such as Zoilus and Nicias. It is impossible to place King Maues at a later date than the middle of the first century B.C. And it is an interesting fact, vouched for by Cunningham; that his coins are found in the Panjab only, especially the N.W. part of it, and not in Afghanistan. We must suppose that he ruled over some Scythic invaders, who had entered India not through the Kabul Valley, but through Kashmir or Nepal, while the country to the west of Peshawar was ruled by contemporary Greek kings. At present the Passes between Kashmir and Yarkand are but little used, but it is stated that the Karakoram Pass is open all the year round; and the trade between India and Yarkand by that route has of late years greatly increased. And we know that in old times Kashgar was far more thickly peopled than at present. It is also a matter of history that Nepal has more than once been invaded by Chinese armies. It would appear likely that at the time of the conquest of Bactria by the

* See below, p. li.

Yueh-chi, as to which something has been said already, about B.C. 130, some tribe of that race or some other Scythic horde passed southward through Kashmir or Nepal; and after imbibing something of Greek civilization, and learning the Greek language, succeeded during the decline of the Greek power after Menander in establishing a kingdom to the east of the Indus, of which Maues was the first ruler.

Azes was, according to general consent, the successor of Maues.

Azes, Azilises. Von Sallet suggests that he was his son, and reads on coins of Azes, with hesitation, the legend **YMAVO**, which may stand for *υἱὸς Μαύου*. Azes was certainly of later date than Maues, as the forms of his inscriptions and the art of his coins testify. His money also is not found to the west of Jalalabad; it is therefore likely that he did not greatly extend the dominions of Maues, though the extraordinary number of his coins testifies to his wealth and power. Azes strikes in conjunction with Aspavarma, Azilises, Vonones, and Spalirises, and Vonones in conjunction with Spalahores and Spalagadames. This shows that Azes, Azilises, Vonones, and the Spalirises group, of whom we shall speak presently, all belong to one time and to a single group of kings. But Vonones and Spalirises seem, from the find-spots of their coins, certainly to have reigned in Kabul: they may have ruled there and been tributary to Azes; but how they coexisted with the latest Greek kings and the invaders from Bactria, the kings of the Kadphises line, we are unable to determine.

Of the relations between themselves of the kings composing this
Vonones, group the legends of their coins enable us to judge
Spalirises,
&c. in some measure:—

1. *Βασιλέως βασιλέων μεγάλου Ἀζου* = name and titles of the Strategos Aspavarma.

2. Βασιλέως βασιλέων μεγάλου ᾽Αζου = Βασιλέως βασιλέων μεγάλου ᾽Αζιλίσου.*
3. Βασιλέως βασιλέων μεγάλου ᾽Ουνώνου = Βασιλέως ἀδελφου δικαίου Σπαλαόρου.
4. Βασιλέως βασιλέων μεγάλου ᾽Ουνώνου = Σπαλαόρου υἱοῦ δικαίου Σπαλαγαδάμου.
5. Βασιλέως βασιλέων μεγάλου Σπαλιρίσου = Βασιλέως μεγάλου Σπαλιρίσου.
6. Βασιλέως μεγάλου Σπαλιρίσου = Βασιλέως μεγάλου ᾽Αζου.†
7. Βασιλέως ἀδελφου Σπαλιρίσου = Βασιλέως ἀδελφου δικαίου Σπαλιρίσου.
8. Σπαλύριος δικαίου ἀδελφου τοῦ βασιλέως = Σπαλαόρου υἱοῦ δικαίου Σπαλαγαδάμου.
9. Vonones and Azes (undescribed coin, said to be in Gen. Cunningham's possession).

The evidence afforded by these legends is valuable, but not so decisive as it might at first sight appear, and capable of being variously construed. Some points, however, are clear. Four kings of the set assume the title King of Kings (Azes, Azilises, Vonones and Spalirises), but they do not do so in succession; Azes seems content to share the title in a friendly way with Azilises and Spalirises, at any rate.† Spalirises was brother of a king, but of which king does not appear. Spalahores is also brother of a king, and he and his son Spalagadames strike in conjunction with Vonones. Spalyris is another brother, and at one time Spalagadames strikes in conjunction with him. As close alliances of this kind scarcely occurred in antiquity, except between members of one family, we may regard it

* These reverse titles are really written in Indian. I give, for convenience, the Greek equivalents.

† This is sufficient proof that the assumption of the title βασιλεὺς βασιλέων, 'Maharāja adhirāja', does not imply a claim to general supremacy.

as probable, if not certain, that all the kings of the group were related one to the other. In that case it is likely that Azilises, Vonones, Spalirises, Spalahores, and Spalyris were all sons of Azes, and Spalagadames his grandson. Aspavarma was a mere general or satrap of Azes—perhaps, as his name seems to show, of Hindu descent. The kingdom of Maues lasted in the hands of these rulers from before the middle of the first century B.C. at least until A.D. 20 or 30, spreading with time over a larger and larger area. It must have been put down by the growing power of the kings of the Kushan tribe, perhaps by Kadphises II.

We have coins of several other kings in India of the same period, **Kings with** who do not appear to have been connected with **Parthian names.** either the dynasty of Kadphises or that of Azes. The only tie which connects them together is the Parthian character of their names, and in most cases of their coin-types. Some both in name and portrait, Pacores and Arsaces, for instance, are thoroughly Parthian. It is to be observed that under Mithradates and his warlike successors the Parthians had extended their empire into Bactria, and driven back the invading Scythians. Some scions of the royal Arsacid stock, or mere Parthian noblemen, may have gained a footing in India and maintained themselves in opposition to the Scythic kings.

The most important king of the Parthian class is Gondophares, **Gondophares** with whom goes Abdagases, who on his coins calls **and Abdagases.** himself the nephew of Gondophares. The names of these rulers fortunately occur in the legends dating from the third century A.D., which record the visit of S. Thomas to India,* con-

* Cunningham, in *Journ. As. Soc. Bengal*, vol. xxiii. Cf. also Gutschmid, *Rhein. Mus.* 1864, p. 161, and von Sallet in *Zeitschr. f. Num.*, 1880, p. 296. Gutschmid shows that Gaspard, one of the three kings of the Christian legend, is identical with Gondophares.

taining indeed much that is untrustworthy, but also a basis of fact. S. Thomas is represented as converting Gundaphorus, his brother Gad, possibly the Orthagnes mentioned below, and his sister's son Labdanus, which last name seems to be a corruption of Abdagases. Where these rulers lived is not very clear. The legend, however, may furnish some ground for assigning them to the period of S. Thomas, that is, the first century A.D. More trustworthy than an early Christian legend should be the inscription at Takht-i-Bahi, if it could be read with certainty. Professor Dowson renders thus: * "In the 26th year of the great king Gondophares, on the third day of the month Vaiśākha, (year) one hundred of the Samvatsara." Unfortunately, doubt hangs alike over the reading of name and date, nor can the era be identified, for Samvatsara means merely era. All that we can be sure of is that Gondophares did *not* reign in the hundredth year of the Śaka era, by which Kanerkes and his successors (see p. li) date their inscriptions; for the style of his coins forbids us to place them as late as A.D. 178. If the name of the king be rightly read it will prove that Gondophares reigned in the neighbourhood of Peshawar; but even this is not certain.

A silver coin of Gondophares discovered by v. Sallet, and figured in our plate xxxiii. 2, may perhaps give us a clue to his date. It is of the types of Arsacid silver coins, and especially reminds us of a coin of Mithradates II. (B.C. 90 or 80), which has similar types on both sides†—on one the head of the king; on the other the king seated, holding an eagle, crowned by a City, who stands behind him. And this last mentioned type seems not to recur in the Arsacid coinage, so that it would seem likely that Gondophares actually copied it from the coinage of Mithradates. In the inscription of Gondophares' coin we find the epithet *αὐτοκράτωρ*, which is found on the money of only two

* *Journ. R. As. Soc.*, 1875, p. 379.

† Gardner, *Parthian Coinage*, pl. ii. 19.

Arsacid kings—Sinatroces, B.C. 76 to 69, and Phraates IV., A.D. 8—11. This particular coin of Gondophares then would seem to have been struck not later than the middle of the first century A.D. The period mentioned would suit the other coins of Gondophares.

That Orthagnes was a brother of Gondophares rests on a reading of his coins proposed by Gen. Cunningham. The supposition has nothing improbable in it; the type of Victory which appears on his coins being also found on those of Gondophares and Abdagases. If it be well founded, it will clearly prove the Parthian origin of the dynasty of Gondophares, Orthagnes connecting him with other Indian kings of Parthian type such as Pacores,* Arsaces *θεός* and Arsaces *δίκαιος*. All these rulers must have been contemporary with the great time of the Parthian empire. To the same period will be assigned also Zeionises, who on his coins calls himself by the modest title of Satrap.

With regard to the seat of the power of these Indo-Parthian kings we have a little information. The coins of Dominions of these kings. Gondophares were found in plenty at Beghram by Masson, and his small rude silver coins in the Panjab; while those of Orthagnes are said by Gen. Cunningham to come from Seistan and Kandahar, and those of Abdagases (with legend Sasasa) from Western Panjab. These facts seem to point to an extensive dominion, and confirm the testimony of the anonymous Egyptian merchant,† who informs us of the existence of a Parthian realm in the neighbourhood of the mouth of the Indus, in the reign of Vespasian.

The silver coins of Sanabares, of which there is a specimen in the

* Not Pacorus. Almost all the names of the kings of this class end in —es; I have therefore kept that ending in doubtful cases, such as Maues and Spalirises.

† *Periplus maris Eryth.*, c. 38. Cf. Mommsen, *Röm. Geschichte*, vol. v., p. 352.

Sanabares.

British Museum (pl. xxiii. 10), have been given by v. Sallet to about the year A.D. 80, and have been compared as contemporary with money of the Arsacid king Vologeses III.* of that period. But the portrait of Sanabares, though it resembles that of Vologeses, is still more like that of Mithradates II., the helmet having cheek-pieces like the helmet of the latter monarch, while the style of work is very superior to anything known in Parthia in the days of Vologeses. Mr. Thomas had read on the Museum specimen the date ΓIT , which he interpreted as implying the 313th year of the Seleucid, and first of the Christian era. But this reading is now disputed,† and cannot be insisted on. But if it is given up we should be still inclined to place Sanabares at about the beginning of the Christian era. Sanabares does not use Indian characters in his legends, but either Greek or Pehlvi, and four of the five coins of his in the British Museum came from Persia. It is therefore likely that this king ruled exclusively or principally to the north of the Indian Caucasus.

On referring to the coins of the Arsacidæ, we find that in that series the square \square and \sqcap come in some twenty years B.C. On the other hand, the square \sqcup ‡ does not take the place of Ω until 8 A.D. It is quite in keeping with these facts that Maues uses round letters only; Azes, Azilises, Spalirises and their contemporaries, use the square \square with Ω ; Gondophares and Abdagases use the forms \square and \sqcup . We have thus a series of kings covering the period B.C. 50 to A.D. 50. The date of Pacores

* *Zeitschrift f. Num.*, 1879, p. 356. The text reads 'Vologeses I.'; following the erroneous numbering of Prokesch-Osten.

† On other specimens the letters take the form $\text{T}\overline{\text{T}}\text{T}$ &c. They may have no meaning.

‡ In the text this form is used in the legend of King Nicias, who certainly reigned earlier than 8 A.D. But on the actual coins of that king the letter is rounder, and of earlier type.

and Arsaces is not easy to fix, but must fall during this period. It is, however, noteworthy, as von Sallet points out, that the coin of Arsaces θεός bears precisely the same types as one of Maues.

The nameless king, who calls himself merely Soter Megas, naturally gives us no clue in his inscription to decide his affinities. Some of his coins are in type and style closely like those of Abdagases; and as he also makes use of the form **Λ**, he must be of about the same period as that king, A.D. 30-50. His coins are found in great numbers in the Kabul Valley. He may possibly have been a member of the Kadphises dynasty.

After the kings of Parthian character we must mention some others whose types are not dissimilar, yet who appear to be of Scythian race. Among these the most important is Heraüs, whose remarkable coin (pl. xxiv. 7) throws some light over the history of this troubled time. Of late the reading of the legend *Τυραννοῦντος Ἡράου Σάκα κοιράνου* has been disputed, but without solid reason, except as regards the last word. This may with equal exactness and probability be read *κορράνου*; but even if we do thus read it, the presence of the *τυραννοῦντος*, which is quite undisputed, proves that unusual Greek words may be expected at this time, and suggests that *κορράνου* may be a corruption of *κοιράνου*. The reading **ΗΡΑΟΥ** is allowed by Mr. Thomas; but he now disputes the important word Saka, reading instead of it the unintelligible words **ΣΑΝ ΑΒ**.* But we must point out that on the Brit. Mus. coin the third letter of the word is not formed like the **Ν**'s, of which there are four in the inscription, but like a retrograde **Μ**, which is on late Parthian and Bactrian coins an ordinary shape of **Κ**: see pls. xxv, vi. *passim*. Thus there seems to

* A similar coin in the possession of M. Tiesenhausen seems to read **ΣΑΝΑΒ**. **ΚΟΡΡΑΝΟΥ**. See Thomas, *R. A. S. Journal*, 1883, p. 75.

be at present no sufficient reason for doubting that Heraüs calls himself a Saka king; and we thus gain a confirmation of the statement of ancient historians, that that race was prominent in the conquest of India from the Greeks. But Heraüs probably ruled, like other kings of the class, to the north of the Caucasus.

Similar in type of head to Heraüs is Hyrcodes, one of whose ordinary types, that of the half-horse, is taken from silver coins of the early Antiochi of Syria, which circulated in Bactria. **Hyrcodes and others.** Wilson states that most of his coins come from the Bactrian side of the Caucasus; Mr. Thomas,* that they belong to Kerman. At page 119 of the Catalogue will be found a few coins of the same class which seem to bear the names of other kings; but these legends may be mere blundered attempts to produce some more intelligible name.

Finally, we have to speak of a well-defined group of kings which takes its rise with that Kozulo Kadphises who **Kadphises I. and successors.** appears on coins as colleague and successor of Hermaeus. His date must be the last quarter of the first century B.C.

We do not know to what branch of the widely extended race of Sakas, or nomads, Maues and his successors belonged. But we have reason to think that the group at present discussed were kings of the Yueh-chi, who are identified by Cunningham with the Tochari, and that they belonged to the Kushan branch of that tribe.

We have already seen how Kadphises led the Yueh-chi, about B.C. 25, southward across the Paropamisus and conquered Hermaeus, whom he reduced to a state of vassalage. Under his successors the dominions of the Yueh-chi went on increasing. Probably he was succeeded by the king who bears the very similar name of Kozola

* On a coin probably similar to our pl. xxiv. 13, Mr. Thomas reads Guäth in Pehlvi characters (*Sassanian Inscriptions*, p. 10). Our coin is not sufficiently complete for me to be sure of the reading.

Kadaphes, who on his money calls himself the ruler of the Kushans. The portrait of this ruler on the coins bears so strong a resemblance to that of Augustus that it seems all but certain that Kadaphes, Kadphises II. he must have reigned at the very beginning of the Christian era. That he succeeded the first Kadphises is very probable, and it is equally probable that he was succeeded by the second, who on his coins calls himself Ooemo Kadphises, and whose reign brings us down to the accession of Kanerkes in A.D. 78. We thus have a succession of princes of the same or nearly the same name extending over 100 years, and it is hard to believe that they do not represent a dynasty which reigned in the Kabul Valley.

We have on a copper-plate from Manikyala (Taxila) a record, wherein Inscription from Taxila. a satrap called Liako Kusuluko dates from the 78th year of the great king Moga. It seems not unlikely that the satrap in question may be Kozola Kadaphes, and perhaps still more probable that the great king Moga is Maues. Kadaphes, who probably reigned at the very beginning of the Christian era, may well be placed seventy-eight years later than the accession of Maues, which must be placed not so late as the middle of the first century B.C. But of course it is all but impossible that Maues can have himself reigned seventy-eight years. The reference must be not to the year of his reign, but to an era established by him.

The evidence derived from the style and epigraphy of coins seems Spread of Yueh-chi in India. to show that Kadphises I. and Kadaphes ruled but a part of N.-W. India. When Kadphises came in as an invader from the north, he found Hermaeus ruling in the Kabul Valley, and reduced him to a state of dependence. At the same time Azes was probably ruler of the Panjab; and perhaps some of the later Greek rulers, such as Hippostratus, still held rule on the lower Indus. When Hermaeus died no Greek succeeded him, but Kadphises occupied his place. Kadaphes, or the nameless

king, must have succeeded Kadphises: their contemporaries must have been Azilises, Spalirises and Gondophares. That the coins of

**They become
dominant under
Kadphises II.** Gondophares and of the nameless king are alike found in abundance at Beghram, while those of Kadaphes are not abundant, seems to show that the

Yueh-chi did not rapidly extend their dominion in India, but met at first with formidable rivals in the descendants of Azes. Only on the accession of the second Kadphises did the power of the invaders become altogether predominant. It appears that under him and his successors it was supreme in all N.-W. India; and Greeks, Parthians, and the race of Azes alike disappear from history as reflected in the coins.

**Successors of
Kadphises II.,
Kanerkes
and Hooerkes.** Kadphises II., Ooemo Kadphises, was a wealthy monarch, and the founder of a powerful line of Scythic kings, as to whom inscriptions give us some information. His date is about the middle of the first century A.D.

His successors are the kings called on their coins Kanerkes and Hooerkes, and in the records Kanishka and Huvishka. Their rule comprised the whole of N.-W. India and the Kabul Valley.

Their date. The date of these kings was a matter of uncertainty until the brilliant conjecture of Mr. Fergusson* as to the origin and use of the Śaka era settled the matter.

Mr. Fergusson's theory is accepted by most Sanskrit scholars, and the numismatic evidence in its favour is so overwhelming, that the numismatist cannot hesitate to join them; in fact, v. Sallet had before the publication of Mr. Fergusson's paper assigned Kanerkes to the same period into which he falls on the theory proposed in that paper, and that on numismatic evidence only. The new theory is that the Saka era starts from the date not of the destruction of the Sakas,

* *On the Saka, Samvat and Gupta Eras*, J. R. A. S. 1880, p. 259. Cf. Max Müller, *India—What can it teach us?* p. 291.

but of the establishment of their empire in India under Kanerkes.* It is fixed to A.D. 78. The dates at Mathura and elsewhere are said to be as follows (Thomas: *Ancient Indian Weights*, p. 46, and *Jainism*, p. 10) :—

KING.	SAKA YEAR.	YEAR A.D.
Kanerkes,	9, 11, 18, 28	87—106.
Hooerkes,	33, 39, 47, 48, 51	111—129.
Vasu Deva,	44, 83, 87, 98	122—176.

The evidence of finds confirms this assignment of dates. In a tope at Ahin Posh near Jalalabad, Mr. Simpson found together the following gold coins :—

10 coins of Kanerkes, 6 of Kadphises, 1 of Hooerkes.

1 of Domitian, 1 of Trajan, 1 of Sabina.

The reigns of the Roman imperial persons cover the period A.D. 81-136; and this proves that the deposit cannot have been buried until about A.D. 130,† probably in the reign of Hooerkes.

It is true that in the Manikyala tope there were found with coins of Kanerkes some worn consular denarii which belong to the period before Augustus,‡ but it is more than probable that these coins were not buried till a long time after their issue.

It seems to be universally allowed that the Kanerkes and Hooerkes of the coins are the Kanishka and Huvishka of inscriptions, and that these were successive kings of the Kabul Valley and the Panjab.

Vasu Deva. But the Vasu Deva of the inscriptions, who is supposed to correspond to the Bazodeo of the coins, is a more mysterious personage. He overlaps in the dates Huvishka,

* Or, perhaps, Kadphises II.; as it is Kadphises who begins the issue of Indo-Scythic gold coins : and Kanerkes' earliest date is the year 9.

† Sabina came to the throne in 128. The coin of her issue, now preserved in the British Museum, is not as stated by previous writers "much worn," but seems to have greatly suffered, whether in ancient or modern times, by being exposed to heat. The coin of Trajan is worn. Cf. *J. R. A. Soc.* 1880, p. 266.

‡ *Journ. As. Soc. Bengal*, iii. p. 34.

and appears to have reigned for no less a period than fifty-four years. Indeed, if one inscription be rightly read, he sometimes dates from year 5 of the era,* which will give to his reign the impossible length of 94 years. Prof. Dowson therefore suggests that Vasu Deva may have been the name given by their Indian subjects to kings of the Kanerkes dynasty. In favour of this view it may be remarked that the words Vasu Deva occur in Sanskrit letters on coins of various periods and classes; and the supposed Greek equivalent **BAZOΔHO** occurs only on Indo-Scythic coins of semi-barbarous fabric.

The coins of Vasu Deva are succeeded by a large variety of copies, some of fairly good style, others of barbarous work, neither class bearing intelligible legends. Some of these, in copper, were usually given to an imaginary king Oer Kenorano, such being their legend. Von Sallet has, however, conjectured that as there are no gold coins with the legend Oer Kenorano, and no copper bearing the legend Oerke Korano, the copper coins above mentioned must have been struck by king Hooerkes. This conjecture is strongly confirmed by the discovery in the Museum series of coins† in all respects similar to those reading Oer Kenorano but reading clearly Oerke Korano. But in fact the difference between the two legends is almost evanescent, **N** in the one taking the place of **K** in the other; however, in the inscriptions of this class these two letters are constantly confounded.‡

The gold coins which repeat barbarously the legends and types of Vasu Deva become eventually of thin fabric and cup-like shape, like some of the issues of Byzantium of the ninth and subsequent centuries. But they must be earlier than that period, and are perhaps copied from the concave coins of the class struck at Persepolis during Parthian supremacy.

* Cunningham, *Archaeological Reports*, iii. 30. Dowson, *J.R.A.S.* vii. p. 381.

† Pages 156-8.

‡ See above, p. xlvii.

The whole class of Indo-Scythic gold coins appears as a most remarkable phenomenon amid the coins of India, especially as gold coins are entirely wanting in the Greek-Indian issues after the time of Eucratides. The line of descent of the new issue must be traced not through the gold money of Alexander, which perhaps still circulated in southern Asia, but through the Roman aurei which were first issued in abundance by Augustus, and which at the beginning of the Christian era made their way into India, where they have been found in conjunction with coins of Kadphises and Kanerkes. In weight the Indo-Scythic coins nearly correspond to the Roman.

II. INSCRIPTIONS.

The inscriptions on the coins contained in this volume are of the following kinds:—

(1) Greek language in Greek characters. On the coins of earlier kings, from Diodotus to Demetrius, Greek legends Greek language. only are employed. After that time we usually find Greek on one side of the coin only. It is, however, quite evident that the Greek letters and the Greek language were generally understood in northern India and in Kabul as late as the second century of our era. This fact, clearly established by the testimony of coins, confirms the otherwise not trustworthy testimony of Philostratus, who represents that Apollonius of Tyana, when he visited India, had no difficulty in making himself generally understood by speaking Greek. In the Hindu revival under the Guptas the Greek language was probably swept away with other traces of Greek culture. Notable is the use by some of the later rulers of poetical Greek words like *κοίρανος*, *τυραννέων* and *ἀνίκητος*.

(2) Indian language in native characters. These last are of two sorts. The square letters of the so-called Indian Indian language. Pali are used by Pantaleon and Agathocles only; the

more cursive characters, called Arian Pali, are used by all the other kings down to the latest times. In the case of the edicts of Aṣoka, the Arian characters are used only in the Kabul Valley, and the Indian characters elsewhere; and this fact shows, what is proved in many other ways, how completely the Greek and Scythian power in India centred in the Kabul Valley.

The language which I have called by the general name of Indian is a debased form of Sanskrit or Pali. To fix authoritatively the readings of words in this language is impossible except to a Pali scholar. I have therefore given, in nearly all cases, the readings of previous writers, unless they seemed to me to conflict with the clear testimony of the coins; in which case (a very rare one) I have ventured on innovation. In the cases where it was necessary to decide between various authorities, I have sometimes had the advantage of the advice of Mr. Cecil Bendall, who has kindly allowed me to profit by his wider knowledge of Sanskrit. Still more have I regarded any philological criticism of the forms presented by the coin-legends as lying outside my task. Such criticism might well form a supplement to M. Senart's valuable papers on the language of the Aṣoka edicts in vols. xv. and xvi. of the *Journal Asiatique*, but in a numismatic work it would be altogether out of place. And this is clearly a task which could only be attempted with advantage by a highly-trained Sanskritist.

The system here adopted in transliteration of Pali inscriptions is the same as is used in other Museum Catalogues, and nearly identical with that used by Prof. M. Williams in his *Lexicon* and *Grammar*.

To the letters in which these inscriptions are written I have paid

Forms of Indian letters.	closer attention, palæography being perhaps more nearly related to archæology than to philology. To determine their forms requires care and a practised eye rather than wide linguistic knowledge. I have drawn up a table of Arian Pali
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letters used on the coins, after careful comparison of the authoritative tables drawn up by Gen. Cunningham (see p. lxx). All the letters in the table have been cut upon types ; so that printing in this alphabet will in future be comparatively easy. With the square or Indian Pali characters I have not concerned myself, as they occur on so few coins.

(3) Scythic language in Greek characters. These are the inscriptions on coins of the late kings of the Kanerkes group, such as **PAO, NANO, KOZOVAO, KOPANO**, and more especially the names of deities on the reverses. These words, so far as at present identified, are of non-Scythic origin, borrowed from the languages of India, Persia, and Greece, and only bearing the Scythian stamp in their termination **Ο**, and in modifications of the forms of words.

Lists of Greek, Scythic and Indian words will be found in the *Index of Inscriptions*; and renderings of the last-mentioned in the table at p. lxxii.

III.—MONOGRAMS.

In the field of coins of all periods is a prodigious number of monograms and detached letters, sometimes Greek and sometimes of the Arian Pali class. If these could be read and interpreted, there can be no doubt that they would afford us most valuable information. But they present the greatest difficulties.

Gen. Cunningham has well remarked, in regard to some of the **Difficulties** Greek monograms, that their constant recurrence **of interpretation.** during successive reigns proves that they cannot denote monetary magistrates, but must stand for mints. There is reason in this ; but when the writer goes further, and tries to identify the various mints which they respectively represent, we, like most students of these coins both in England and abroad, are unable to follow him. While therefore we must acknowledge the

possibility that many of the Greek monograms may stand for the names of mints, we must stop short at that point. Nor does there seem any probability that we shall advance further, until the find-spots of Bactrian and Indian coins are far more exactly recorded than they have hitherto been. The monograms and letters of the Pali alphabet do not recur in the same way as the Greek, but vary far more; and it does not seem probable that they stand for mints. They may stand for the names of magistrates, for the date or number of the issue, or they may have been used for some other purpose which has not yet been guessed. Perhaps, in these circumstances, it may seem superfluous to record them, as has been done in this Catalogue; but it is impossible to be sure that valuable information will not some day be extracted from them.

IV. TYPES.

The types which appear on the coins described in the present volume are most interesting from the point of view of art and mythology; but it is to be regretted that they furnish us with but little historical information. We have already noted the futility of trying to determine the genealogy or the dominions of the Greek kings by means of the types of their coins; and the same holds true, in scarcely less degree, in regard to the kings of Scythic race. It is a remarkable fact that throughout the period of which we treat there seem to have been in N.-W. India artists capable of designing original types for coins, so that the necessity for a slavish copying of foreign coins, which gives valuable material to the historian, does not seem to have arisen.

In the types used by Greek kings we find great variety, and they
 Types of open to us quite a new chapter of Greek art,
 Greek kings. affording fresh proof of the remarkable originality

of the artists of the Hellenistic age. In regard to their style, we may note two points :—(1) The extraordinary realism of their portraiture. The portraits of Demetrius (pl. ii. 9), of Antimachus (v. 1), and of Eucratides (v. 7), are among the most remarkable which have come down to us from antiquity, and the effect of them is heightened in each case by the introduction of a peculiar and strongly-characteristic head-dress, which is rendered with scrupulous exactness of detail. (2) The decidedly Praxitelean character of the full-length figures of deities on the reverses. The figures of Herakles (pl. ii. 9, iii. 3), of Zeus (iv. 4, vii. 2), of Poseidon (v. 1), of Apollo (v. 4, ix. 10), are all in their attitudes characteristic of the school of Praxiteles. The types of Greek deities which we find are sometimes more distinctive than the style in which they are rendered. Thus, on coins of Demetrius, Artemis is sometimes radiate (pl. iii. 1), on coins of Agathocles (iv. 4) Zeus bears in his hand the three-headed Hekate, Herakles crowns himself with a wreath, Pallas appears in short skirts, and many other such strange forms of Greek deities appear.

To search out the reasons of these variations of type, reasons to be found probably in many instances in the influence of local Indian or Persian legend or belief, would be a very attractive task, and not hopeless, considering the data furnished us by the legends of the gold Indo-Scythic coins, as to which we shall presently have to speak.

The earliest of the clearly Indian types to make its appearance is
 Semi-Hellenic a dancing-girl, wearing long hanging earrings and
 types. oriental trousers, on the money of Pantaleon (iii. 9)
 and Agathocles (iv. 9). As we come to a later period, non-Hellenic types, or types in which there is a non-Hellenic element, gradually make their way on the coins. On coins of Philoxenus (xiii. 9) and Telephus (xxxii. 7) we find a radiate figure of a sun-god

standing, holding a long sceptre. On those of Amyntas (xiv. 11) and Hermaeus (xv. 8) we find the head of a deity wearing Phrygian cap, whence issue rays. But when we reach the issues of King Maues (pls. xvi., xvii.), we find a wealth of most remarkable and original barbaro-Hellenic figures; a figure resembling Tyche (xvi. 3), holding in one hand a patera, in the other a wheel, who seems to be the original of the still more outlandish figure of Azes' coins (xviii. 10, 11); a radiate Artemis, with veil flying round her head (xvi. 4); a draped goddess, bearing a crescent on her head, and standing between two stars; and several others. Still more original is the type (xvi. 9), where a seated Zeus grasps in his extended hand, not, as usual, a Victory (vii. 9) or a thunderbolt (vii. 5), but a being who seems an impersonation of the thunderbolt, and stands in the midst of it; as well as the type (xvii. 2) where a nymph, perhaps a Maenad, stands grasping two stems of vine. Maues' successors, Azes and Azilises, use types of the same class. A careful consideration of these facts will convince us that by some means or other Maues and his race secured the services of artists who had been instructed by Greeks, but were not restricted by Greek traditions. In fact, in these coins we have the sole remaining relics of an interesting school of art, one of many which existed in Asia in the first century B.C., and which have passed away almost without leaving any memorial. It would further seem that kings, who were the patrons of art, and understood the Greek language, must have been considerably softened and refined by contact with civilized neighbours.

The first of Indian deities to claim a place on the coins is Śiva, who seems to make his appearance on the coins of
Hindu types. Gondophares (pl. xxii. 8, 9), though it must be confessed that this figure may with equal plausibility be called a Poseidon, for the characteristic marks of Śiva are absent. But on

coins of Kadphises II. the bull, which appears beside the deity, sufficiently proves him to be Śiva; and on the money of Kanerkes and his successor he appears in more and more native form, four-armed, and bearing the numerous symbols associated with him in local belief. It is probable that the goddess who appears on the coins of Azes as standing on a lotus, and holding a flower (xix. 5), is either Pārvatī, the dread wife of Śiva, or Lakshmī, the goddess of fortune: the supposed lion, which seems on the coin to lie under her left elbow, may be after all only a lump of oxide. These, and the dancer on the coins of Pantaleon and Agathocles, are the only strictly Hindu types to be found on coins before the time of the great Yueh-chi dynasty, when other deities come in, as will be seen by the list given below.

To speak of Parthian types on coins at all may seem a misnomer, since there are no original Parthian types in existence, if we except representations of the king himself: in these matters the Parthians were imitators of the Greeks. But there are, notwithstanding, certain types of deities, and a certain style of art, which we learn to associate with the coins of Parthia; and when we can trace these on coins issued in India, a presumption arises that the king who issued them was of Parthian stock. For example, the portraits of Parthian kings, bearded, and wearing the diadema, have quite a distinct aspect; and we find this aspect in the portraits of Gondophares, Pacores, Orthagnes, and Sanabares. The type which represents a City crowning the king, which occurs on the money of Phraates IV. and subsequent kings of Parthia, is used by Zeionises (pl. xxiii. 4); and Nike, who is continually present on Parthian coins, is quite a feature also on our pl. xxiii., which contains coins of the kings of this group. Indeed, some of their coins, such as xxiii. 10 and 11, are altogether of Parthian type.

In view of their types, the gold coins of the conquering Yueh-chi

Types on gold of
Yueh-chi.

kings are of surpassing interest. The obverse presents us with a figure of the king clad in helmet and armour, which are closely like those borne by the first Arsaces of Parthia on his coins. The reverses are extremely varied, and present us with a multitude of types borrowed from several different mythologies. Had these coins been anepigraphous, their interpretation would have baffled all ingenuity; but fortunately the names of the various deities represented are written beside them in Greek characters, only somewhat disguised by being crushed into Scythian forms. On these types two important papers have been published, one by Mr. Thomas* and one by Dr. Hoffmann.† Though the present writer does not pretend to the linguistic knowledge of either of these scholars, he ventures to discuss their results from the numismatic point of view and that of comparative archaeology.

On these gold coins the following types appear:—

(a.) GREEK AND SEMI-GREEK DEITIES.

Inscriptions.

Types.

ΗΛΙΟC

Radiate sun-god, holds sceptre.

CAAHNH

Male moon-deity, holds sceptre.

NANAIA

Female deity holding sceptre, which ends in the fore-part of a horse.

These types occur in the series of coins issued by king Kanerkes with Greek legends only. The names of the deities are given in Greek, not Scythic. Nevertheless, in the types there are clear signs of barbarism. The figure of Helios is identical with that on bilingual coins inscribed with the name of

* *Jainism, or the Early Faith of Asoka*; J. R. A. S. 1877.

† *Abhandlungen f. d. Kunde des Morgenlandes*, vol. vii. (1881), no. 3, p. 139 sqq.

Inscriptions.

Types.

Miōro, and the figure of Nanaia with that on the coins inscribed **NANA**; while the type of 'Salene' is borrowed from the coins inscribed **MAO**, and is male instead of female. Nanaia, though a deity of Persian origin,* was clearly regarded by the die-cutter as Greek, perhaps as identical with Artemis, but there is much that is oriental in her figure.

NANA, } Female deity holding sceptre, as above; over her
NANA PAO } forehead, crescent.

[ΟΔΙΙΟ] The **PAO** is evidently only a suffix. The crescent of course indicates a lunar deity. **NANO** and **OKPO** are combined on a coin published by Prokesch-Osten. *Arch. Zeit.* 1849, pl. x. 8.

ΗΡΑΚΙΛΟ Herakles; holds club and apple.

ΗΡΟ Artemis clad in long chiton; holds bow and arrow.

The type is unmistakeable, but the legend is puzzling. Mr. Thomas reads it **ZEPO** 'Ceres' (?), but that brings us no nearer to Artemis. I venture to suggest that the word **MEIPO** (see p. lxiii) is intended, for we find in other instances that inappropriate legend sometimes accompanying types which were, as we may conjecture, unintelligible to the die-cutter.

PAO PHOPO War-god, standing; holds spear and shield.

The word **PAO**, evidently meaning king or royal, may be detached from the legend. The remainder, **PHOPO**, cannot be with certainty explained, but it seems most likely that it is a mere twisting of the Greek **APHΣ**, and that the intention is to portray the Greek war-god. The type suits Ares perfectly.

* A long dissertation on her by Hoffmann, l. c., p. 130.

Inscriptions.

Types.

ΠΙΟΜ

Pallas, or Roma; holds spear and shield.

Mr. Thomas reads **PIAH**, 'Rhea' (?). But **ΠΙΟΜ**, or even **ΡΩΜ**, is nearer to the actual legend, and the types of Pallas and Roma can scarcely be distinguished; I am therefore inclined to find here an impersonation of the great city, such impersonation being usual in contemporary Roman coins.

ΣΑΡΑΠΟ

Sarapis, holds sceptre; modius on head.

ΩΡΟΝ

Deity, wearing modius, holds sceptre.

[**ΩΡΟΗ** ?]

I am disposed to identify this figure with the Greek Uranus, though he may almost as well stand for the Indian Varuna.

(β.) PERSIAN DEITIES.

ΑΘΡΟ, }
ΑΘΟΡΟ }

Fire-god, holding hammer and tongs.

Male figure, holding wreath and tongs.

This is the Iranian fire-god, called by Mr. Thomas Atars; but his form is copied from that of the Greek Hephaestus.

ΑΡΑΕΙΧΡΟ

Sun-god, with hand raised. (Persian ?)

The origin of the name is obscure: it may even be a mere corruption of **ΑΡΔΟΧΡΟ**.

ΑΡΟΟΑΣΓΟ

Male deity, holding wreath, horse beside him.

The first letter has usually been corrected to **A**. Hoffmann, however, observes that as it stands the name is near to the Persian word Luhrasp. It is not certain that we have here a sun-god, the horse, his only marked attribute, being not necessarily solar.

**ΜΑΝΑΟ-
ΒΑΓΟ**

Moon-god, four-armed, seated on throne.

Inscriptions.

Types.

Mr. Thomas interprets the legend 'Mâonh Bago,' a particular form of the Iranian moon-deity. Hoffmann recognizes the deity as Bahman (Manō Vohū).

MAO

Moon-god, holds sceptre, wreath, ankus, &c.

Mao is a Zend name for the moon-god.

MIIOPO, }
MEIPO, }
MIOPO, }
[ONIO]

Radiate sun-god, holds sceptre, wreath, &c.

[In one case the inscription accompanies a figure of Nanaia.]

The form **MIIOPO** does not, so far as I know, occur. The deity intended seems therefore rather to be the Iranian sun-god Mihira, than his Graeco-Roman counterpart Mithras.

See above, under Greek deities.

NANA
OANINΔA

Victory, holding wreath and sceptre.

The Zend word *Vanant* stands for the star of victory (Hoffmann). Mr. Thomas considers the legend to refer to Anandates, a Persian deity mentioned by Strabo.* But he was a male deity, and of his character we know nothing.

OADO

Wind-god running.

"Zend, 'wind-god,' *vātō*" (Hoffmann). The type is very characteristic, and decidedly original.

OPLAΓNO

War-god; holds spear and sword.

The legend has been read **OPLAΓNO**, and supposed by Mr. Thomas to refer to Agni. Hoffmann considers the deity to be the Persian war-god Varhran, or Bahram.

ΦAPPO

Deity holding fire, sceptre, sword, &c., some-

* 'Ωμανοῦ καὶ 'Αναδάτου, Περσικῶν δαιμόνων, page 512 (c).

*Inscriptions.**Types.*

times wears winged helmet, or stands on a fire; sometimes holds the caduceus of Hermes, and even his purse.

The Persian word *far* or *farr* signifies fire, and that the deity is a fire-god is evident. Hoffmann calls him the god of victory, *hvārenan̄h*, "Hoheits und Sieges-glanz."

(γ.) INDIAN DEITIES.

ΑΡΔΟΧΡΟ

[ΔΟΧΡΟ]

Female deity, holding a cornucopiae.

The type is nearer to that of the Greek Tyche than to any other figure. The legend has been regarded as a transcription of Ardha-ugra, half or consort of Śiva, Pārvatī. And that ΟΚΡΟ stands for Śiva is certain, as we shall presently see: but there still remains for explanation the aspirate Χ for Κ, as well as the curious circumstance that the cruel and relentless Pārvatī should appear in so mild and propitious a form. Hoffmann considers the deity intended to be the Persian Ashis, daughter of Ahuro, goddess of fortune. Others suppose her to be Lakshmī, the Indian goddess of fortune, who closely corresponds to Tyche.

ΜΑΑΧΗΝΟ

War-god Skanda, holding standard and sword.

There can be little doubt that the legend represents the Sanskrit Mahāsena, 'ruler of a great army,' an epithet of both Śiva and Skanda. The

Inscriptions.

Types.

figure so nearly resembles that of Skanda in the present series, that it is safe to identify it with him. Later, Mahāsena reappears, in somewhat different form.

OKPO

Śiva, standing with trident and bull; his hair in form of a shell.

Śiva having four hands, in which he holds a vase, an Indian thunderbolt,* a trident, and a goat: sometimes a wreath or a Greek thunderbolt: he is sometimes phallic.

There has been a quite unnecessary doubt as to the identification of this figure; Hoffmann calls it Ahuro, and von Sallet "Pantheon aus Zeus, Poseidon, Herakles," &c. No doubt there is a Greek element in the type, but the attributes prove beyond any doubt that Śiva (Ugra) is intended. The thunderbolt, trident, and goat, are all attributes of that deity as he appears in Hindu pictures, and the special arrangement of the hair and the phallic nature also belong to him especially. On some of the late coins Śiva has three faces.

**CKANΔO
KOMAPO,
BIZAGO**

Two figures of armed deities; one holds standard and sword, one sword and spear.

These figures also can be unhesitatingly identified as Skanda, the Hindu god of war, who bears the epithet of Kumāra, the prince, and Viṣākha, who is called in the Mahābhārata† a son and impersonation of Skanda.

* On p. 132 this attribute has been called a drum. Its form is that of a drum, but the occurrence of the Greek thunderbolt in the hand of Siva shows that it is the Indian counterpart of that weapon.

† i. 2588, iii. 14384, &c.

*Inscriptions.**Types.*

CKANΔO
KOMAPO,
MAACHNO,
BIZAGO

Two figures, as before; between them a deity, who is apparently horned.

In this remarkable group we find again Skanda Kumāra, and Viṣākha: the third figure appears to be Mahāsenā, who is here differentiated from Śiva.

ΩPON

See above, under 'Greek Deities.'

(δ) *Buddha.*

BOΔΔO,
OΔYO BOY }
CAKAMA, }
]ΓO BOYΔΔO

Figure of Buddha, standing, preaching.

Buddha seated cross-legged (Pl. xxxii. 14).

These coins are most interesting as giving us the earliest known artistic representation of Buddha. The second and longer legend seems to be a transcript of Advaya Buddha Śākyamuni.* On a British Museum specimen **CAKAMA** is clear; the old reading **CAMANA**, with its interpretation Śramaṇa, must therefore be given up.

The style in which these various figures are represented is remarkable, and points clearly to a local school.

Style of types.

There are a few set schemes according to which all the figures are arranged. Nanaia (xxvi. 10) is in exactly the same attitude as Ardochro (xxvi. 6). The sun-god (xxvii. 9) finds his close parallel in the moon-god (xxvii. 22). Pallas, or Roma (xxviii. 40) differs from Ares (xxviii. 17) only in the length of her chiton. This being the case, it is evidently futile to seek the originals of the types of these coins, as one might be tempted to do, on the Roman aurei of the Cæsars. Thus the Roma (xxviii. 20) is closely like Pallas on an aureus of Galba, and the Victory (xxviii. 13) nearly resembles

* The word advaya is due to a suggestion of Mr. Bendall; the full form would be advaya-vādin, 'he who speaks of the one (knowledge).'

Victory on an aureus of Otho; yet we have no right in these and similar cases to assume that the Roman coin is the prototype, and the Indian coin the copy. Rather both coin-types are copies of a conventional and widely current mode of representing the deities. Within the limits set by their conventional notions as to attitudes and drapery the artists employed by the Scythic kings move freely; they vary attributes continually, and in the case of Śiva even develop a type quite different from anything to which they can have been accustomed in a Greek school.

V. WEIGHTS.

It is maintained by Gen. Cunningham that the earliest Greek coins of India, those of Sophytes, are struck not on the Attic standard, but on a native standard which is based on the rati or grain of *abrus precatorius*. Of these grains, 32 weigh, according to Cunningham, $58\frac{1}{8}$ English gr., according to Thomas 56 gr. We thus reach a unit, the purāṇa, followed in the early punched silver coins of India; and that the money of Sophytes follows the same standard is likely enough, though if so it is rather over-weight.

Apart from these specimens, all the earlier coins of the kings of Greek descent which were issued in India and to the north of the Caucasus, are struck on the Attic standard (drachm, 67·5 grains) which Alexander made universal in the regions which he conquered, and which was maintained by the Seleucid kings who succeeded him in Asia.

The earliest monarch to strike on another standard is Eucratides; and in the reigns of his successors, Heliocles and Antialcidas, the Attic standard is gradually given up, the new standard advancing in conjunction with the custom of using on the coins Indian transcripts of the Greek legends.

This new standard appears to be identical with that called by metrologists the Persian, the standard on which Persian standard. coins were struck in all parts of the Persian Empire, notably the sigli stamped with the figure of the Persian king, which must have freely circulated in the northern parts of India, which paid tribute to the Persians. The standard used by the Indians for the silver coins, which they issued before the Greek conquest, is as we have already remarked different. The present standard therefore would seem not to be native to India, but an importation from Persia.

In the Persian standard the unit or drachm weighs 84-86 grains: if therefore the lower standard of the Greek kings of India be Persian, we must call the heavier pieces, which weigh as a maximum 160 grains, didrachms; and the smaller pieces, which weigh up to 40 grains, hemidrachms. Hitherto the larger pieces have usually been treated as didrachms, and the smaller as hemidrachms, of Attic standard, which is clearly wrong. But Sallet also appears to be wrong in supposing that the larger pieces are tetradrachms, and the smaller drachms of a standard reduced from the Attic. For the change from the Attic standard to that which I call the Persian takes place suddenly, and is evidently due not to any sinking of standard, but to the adoption for purposes of convenience of a different weight for coins.

All gold coins before the Indo-Scythic period follow the Attic standard, somewhat debased. The Indo-Scythic Gold standard. gold money, as we have already observed, p. liii, follows the standard of the aurei of Rome.

The following table gives approximately the normal or standard weights of coins in the various metals issued in India by Greek and Scythic kings.

PERCY GARDNER.

NORMAL WEIGHTS OF COINS.

GOLD.

	Grains.	Grammes.
Stater of Attic Standard	132·	8·55
Drachm of Attic Standard	66·	4·27
<hr/>		
Indo-Scythic distater	248·	16·07
„ stater	124·	8·03
„ quarter-stater	31·	2·01

SILVER.

Tetradrachm of Attic Standard	264·	17·10
Drachm of Attic Standard	66·	4·27
Hemidrachm of Attic Standard	33·	2·13
Obol of Attic Standard	11·	·71
<hr/>		
Didrachm of Persian Standard	160·	10·36
Hemidrachm of Persian Standard	40·	2·59
<hr/>		
Drachm of Indian Standard	58·	3·75

NICKEL.

Didrachm of Attic Standard	132·?	8·55
Drachm of Attic Standard	66·	4·27

THE ARIAN PALI ALPHABET, ON COINS.

Value.	Forms.	Value.	Forms.	Value.	Forms.
<i>a</i>	¹ 𑀓 ² 𑀔 ³ 𑀕*	<i>gaṃ</i>	𑀕	<i>the</i>	𑀕
<i>aṃ</i>	¹ 𑀓 [² 𑀕]†	<i>gu</i>	¹ 𑀓 ² 𑀔	<i>ṣḍa</i>	[𑀕]
‡ <i>ā</i> (medial) or <i>ṃ</i>	.	<i>go</i>	𑀕	<i>ḍha</i>	[𑀕]
<i>i</i>	𑀕	<i>gha</i>	𑀕	<i>ta</i>	¹ 𑀓 ² 𑀔 ³ 𑀕
<i>iṃ</i>	𑀕	<i>cha</i>	¹ 𑀓 ² 𑀔	<i>ti</i>	¹ 𑀓 ² 𑀔
<i>u</i>	𑀕	<i>chha</i>	¹ 𑀓 [² 𑀕]	<i>te</i>	𑀕
<i>e</i>	𑀕	<i>ja</i>	¹ 𑀓 ² 𑀔 ³ 𑀕	<i>tra</i>	¹ 𑀓 ² 𑀔
<i>o</i>	[𑀕]	<i>jī</i>	¹ 𑀓 ² 𑀔	<i>tṣa</i>	[𑀕]
<i>ka</i>	𑀕	<i>jū</i>	𑀕	<i>tsa</i>	𑀕
<i>ki</i>	𑀕	<i>jña</i>	[𑀕]	<i>tha</i>	[𑀕]
<i>ku</i>	𑀕	<i>jha</i>	𑀕	<i>ṣḍa</i>	¹ 𑀓 ² 𑀔 ³ 𑀕 ⁴ 𑀕 ⁵ 𑀕
<i>ke</i>	𑀕	<i>jhaṃ</i>	𑀕	<i>ḍi</i>	¹ 𑀓 ² 𑀔 ³ 𑀕
<i>kra</i>	𑀕	<i>jho</i>	𑀕	<i>du</i>	𑀕
<i>kri</i>	𑀕	<i>ña</i>	¹ 𑀓 [² 𑀕]	<i>de</i>	¹ 𑀓 ² 𑀔
<i>kre</i>	¹ 𑀓 ² 𑀕	<i>ṭa</i>	[𑀕]	<i>do</i>	𑀕
<i>kha</i>	¹ 𑀓 ² 𑀕	<i>ṭha</i>	[𑀕]	<i>dha</i>	𑀕
<i>khu</i>	𑀕	<i>ṭhi</i>	𑀕	<i>dhra</i>	𑀕
<i>khsa</i>	[𑀕]	<i>ṭhu</i>	𑀕	<i>ṣṇa</i>	¹ 𑀓 ² 𑀔 ³ 𑀕
<i>ga</i>	¹ 𑀓 ² 𑀔 ³ 𑀕				

* Bottom strokes occur in the case of many letters, such as *a*, *ga*, *ja*, *na*, and *da*; it is therefore sometimes impossible to say whether a letter is intended to be followed by *u* or *r*, or to be only casually varied.

† Forms in square brackets are not found on coins in the British Museum, but are cited as occurring elsewhere on the authority of General Cunningham.

‡ In the *Journal Asiatique* (xv. 308) M. Senart maintains that this sign has no phonetic value; General Cunningham, with hesitation, assigns to it the value of *a* long: *aṃ* seems on the coins to be sometimes undistinguishable from *ā* and sometimes from *u*.

§ I cannot distinguish on the coins between *na* and *ṇa*, *du* and *ḍa*; the forms of *da*, 𑀓 and 𑀕, are used interchangeably on the coins of Menander.

THE ARIAN PALI ALPHABET, ON COINS.













































































Value.	Forms.	Value.	Forms.	Value.	Forms.
<i>ni</i>	¹  ² 	<i>mo</i>		<i>vri</i>	
<i>pa</i>	¹  ² 	<i>ya</i>		<i>ṣa</i>	
<i>pi</i>	¹  ² 	<i>yi</i>		<i>ṣi</i>	
<i>pu</i>		<i>yu</i>		<i>ṣva</i>	
<i>pra</i>		<i>ye</i>		<i>sha</i>	
<i>pri</i>		<i>ra</i>		<i>shka</i>	[]
<i>pha</i>	¹  ² 	<i>raṃ</i>		<i>shni</i>	[]
<i>phi</i>		<i>ri</i>		<i>sa</i>	¹  ²  ³ 
<i>phre</i>		<i>ru</i>		<i>saṃ</i>	
<i>phsa</i>		<i>rkhe</i>		<i>si</i>	
<i>ba</i>		<i>rte</i>		<i>su</i>	
<i>bi</i>		<i>rma</i>		<i>so</i>	¹  ² 
<i>bu</i>	¹  ² 	<i>rva</i>		<i>sta</i>	
<i>bra</i>		<i>rṣa</i>	[]	<i>sti</i>	
<i>bha</i>		<i>la</i>		<i>stra</i>	
<i>bhra</i>	¹  ² 	<i>li</i>		<i>spa</i>	
<i>ma</i>	¹  ²  ³ 	<i>lu</i>		<i>ha</i>	¹  ² 
<i>mā</i>		<i>lo</i>	¹  ² 	<i>hi</i>	
<i>maṃ</i>		<i>va</i>		<i>hu</i>	
<i>mi</i>		<i>vi</i>		<i>he</i>	
<i>me</i>		<i>vu</i>		<i>ho</i>	

TABLE OF TRANSLITERATIONS AND RENDERINGS OF PRAKRIT LEGENDS.

Indian.	Greek equivalent.	English rendering.
INDIAN PALI.		
Akathukleyasa Paṃtalevasa Rajine	ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΠΑΝΤΑΛΕΟΝΤΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ	King (<i>genitive</i>).
ARIAN PALI.		
Akathukreyasa* Amitasa Aṃtialikidasa Aṃtimakhasa Apadihatasa Apaladatasa Aparajitasa Apratihata Apratihatachakrasa Apulaphanasa Arkhebiyasa Artemidorasa Ashshakasa Avadagaṣasa Ayasa Ayalishasa or Ayilishasa	ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΑΜΥΝΤΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΑΛΚΙΔΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΦΑΝΟΥ <i>sic</i> ΑΡΧΕΒΙΟΥ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΩΡΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΑΒΔΑΓΑΣΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ ΑΖΙΛΙΣΟΥ	Invincible (<i>gen.</i>). Invincible (<i>gen.</i>). Invincible (<i>gen.</i>). Invincible with the discus (<i>gen.</i>).

* The distinction between long and short *a* is not preserved in this table, as the two forms seem to be used almost indiscriminately.

Indian.	Greek equivalent.	English rendering.
Bhradaputrasa	ΑΔΕΛΦΙΔΕΩΣ	Brother's son (<i>gen.</i>).
Bhrata	ΑΔΕΛΦΟΣ	Brother.
Cha		And (<i>enclitic</i>).
Chhatrapasa	ΣΑΤΡΑΠΟΥ	Satrap (<i>gen.</i>).
Devatratasa		Protected by the gods (<i>gen.</i>).
Dhramathidasa		Steadfast in the law (<i>gen.</i>). See below, sachadhramathidasa.
Dhramikasa	ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ	Just (<i>gen.</i>), for dharmikasa.
Diyamedasa	ΔΙΟΜΗΔΟΥ	
Dianisiyasa	ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ	
Epadrasa	ΕΠΑΝΔΡΟΥ	
Evukratidasa or Eukratidasa	ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ	
Gudapharasa or Gadapharasa	{ ΓΟΝΔΟΦΑΡΟΥ or { ΥΝΔΟΦΕΡΡΟΥ	
Heliyakreyasa	ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ	
Heramayasa	ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ	
Hiduja same		Just to those born on the Indus. Same is Sk. samah (<i>nom.</i>). Bendall.
Himakapīṣasa	ΟΟΗΜΟ ΚΑΔΦΙΣΟΥ	
Hipastratasa	ΙΠΠΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ	
Jayadharasa	ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ	Victorious (<i>gen.</i>).
Jayantasa or Jayatasa		Conquering : a secondary formation from the participle, common in all Prakrits and vernaculars. Bendall.
Jhoilasa	ΖΩΙΛΟΥ	
Jihuniasa	ΖΕΙΩΝΙΣΟΥ	

Indian.	Greek equivalent.	English rendering.
Kaliyapaya	ΚΑΛΛΙΟΠΗ	
Kaphsasa	ΚΑΔΑΦΕΣ	
Kariṣiye nagara devata		God of the city of Karisi. Cunningham.
Kasasa	ΚΑΔΦΙΣΟΥ	
Kujula or Kuyula	ΚΟΖΟΥΛΟ or ΚΟΖΟΛΑ	
Kushana or } Khushana }	ΚΟΡΟΝ or ΧΟΡΑΝ	Kushan (tribe).
Lisiasa or Lisikasa	ΛΥΣΙΟΥ	
Mahachhatrapasa		Satrap (<i>gen.</i>).
Maharajasa	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ	King (<i>gen.</i>).
Maharajabhrata or Maharajabhrata	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ } ΑΔΕΛΦΟΣ }	Brother of the king.
Mahatasa or } Mahatakasa }	ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ	Great (<i>gen.</i>): Pali, mahanta. Great prince (<i>gen.</i>).
Mahiṣvarasa		
Menadrassa	ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ	
Moasa	ΜΑΥΟΥ	
Nikiasa	ΝΙΚΙΟΥ	
Pakurasa	ΠΑΚΟΡΟΥ	
Palanakramasa	ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ	Perhaps for Sk. pālanakshamaśa, 'able to protect' (<i>gen.</i>). <i>Ksh</i> not being a Prakrit combination of letters, we have not been able to find an example of it in Arian Pali. Bendall.
Philasinasa or } Philusinasa }	ΦΙΛΟΞΕΝΟΥ	
Pratichhasa	ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ	Illustrious: — for pratikshiyasa (<i>gen.</i>). Bendall.
Putrasa	ΥΙΟΥ	Son (<i>gen.</i>).

Indian.	Greek equivalent.	English rendering.
Rajabalasa, Raṃja- bulasa, &c. }	ΡΑΙΥ	
Rajadirajasa or Rajarajasa	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ } ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ }	King of kings (<i>gen.</i>).
Sachadhramathidasa		Steadfast in true law:—for satya- dharmasthitasya (<i>gen.</i>). Ben- dall.
Sagaba		Brother:—for sagarbha. Cun- ningham.
Sampriyapita		To whom his father is very dear. This seems to be a rendering of the Greek φιλοπατὴρ. Cun- ningham.
Sarvaloga iṣvarasa		Prince of all the world (<i>gen.</i>).
Sasasa		
Spalagadamasā		
Spalahorasa		
Spaliriṣasa	ΣΠΑΛΙΡΙΣΟΥ	
Stratasa	ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ	
Strategasa		General (<i>gen.</i>), Greek στρατηγός.
Teliphasa	ΤΗΛΕΦΟΥ	
Theuphilasa	ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΥ	
Tradatasa	ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ	Saviour:—perhaps for a Prakrit trāpadatasa (<i>gen.</i>), cf. Sk. trā- pakartṛi. Bendall.
Vrishabha	ΤΑΥΡΟΣ	Bull.
Yavugasa or Yauasa	ΖΑΟΥ	Yueh ? (<i>gen.</i>).



CORRIGENDA.

Page 68, no. 4, & p. 69, nos. 9, 10—The object described in the text as a whip over the king's shoulder seems to be merely the falling ends of the regal diadema, greatly exaggerated. On the coins of Azes and succeeding kings this view is adopted.

Pp. 103, 105—The first letter in the name of Gondophares (𑀧) is transliterated sometimes as *ga* and sometimes as *gu*. It may stand for either, or even *gam*.

GREEK AND SCYTHIC





KINGS OF BACTRIA AND INDIA.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>ANDRAGORAS, KING OF PARTHIA?</p> <p>B.C. <i>cir.</i> 300.</p> <p><i>Gold.</i></p>				
1	131.9	A 7	<p>Bust of Zeus r., wearing taenia; drapery round neck.</p> <p>behind, .</p>	<p>ΑΝΔΡΑΓΟΡ[ΟΥ Warrior r., in quadriga driven by Nike, and drawn by four horned horses, galloping.</p> <p>[Pl. I. 1.]</p> <p><i>Silver.</i></p>
2	255.8	AR 1.15	<p>Head of a City r., wearing turreted crown.</p> <p>behind, .</p>	<p>ΑΝΔΡΑΓΟΡΟΥ Pallas standing l., clad in chiton and peplos; holds owl in r., l. rests on shield which is adorned with Gorgon's head; behind her, spear.</p> <p>[Pl. I. 2.]</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<p>SOPHYTES, KING IN INDIA.</p> <p>B.C. <i>cir.</i> 300.</p> <p><i>Silver.</i></p>	
			Head of the king r., in close-fitting helmet, bound with wreath; wing on cheek-piece.	ΣΩΦΥΤΟΥ Cock r.; above, cadu- ceus.
1	58.3	Æ 6	on section of neck, M .	[Pl. I. 3.]




No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">DIODOTUS I., KING OF BACTRIA.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Revolted <i>cir.</i> B.C. 250.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(a) <i>Gold.</i></p>				
1	130.3	ΑΥ .75	Head of the king r., diad.	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Zeus striding to l., ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ hurling thunder- bolt ; aegis on l. arm ; at his feet, eagle l.</p> <p>to l., wreath. [Pl. I. 4.]</p>
2*	128.3	ΑΥ .75		<p>„ „ [Pl. I. 5.]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(β) <i>Silver.</i></p>
			Head of the king r., diad.	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Zeus striding to l., ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ hurling thunder- bolt ; aegis on l. arm ; at his feet, eagle l.</p> <p>to l., wreath. [Pl. I. 6.]</p>
3	257.1	ΑΥ 1.15		
4	255.7	ΑΥ 1.05		<p>„ crescent. [Pl. I. 7.]</p>
5	235.2	ΑΥ 1.		<p>„ mon.</p>
6	62.3	ΑΥ .7		<p> to l., Μ . [Pl. I. 8.]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(γ) <i>Bronze.</i></p>
			Head of Zeus r., laur.	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Artemis, clad in ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ short chiton, running r. ; holds torch in both hands, quiver at shoulder ; beside her, hound running r.</p> <p>[Pl. I. 9.]</p>
7		ΑΥ .85		

* The gold coins bearing an elderly head of Diodotus, and on the reverse the symbols of wreath and spear-head, are regarded as forgeries. They are very common, and all from one die.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">EUTHYDEMUS I., KING OF BACTRIA. (Successor of Diodotus II., <i>cir.</i> B.C. 220.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(<i>a</i>) <i>Gold.</i></p>				
1	129·	Α 75	Head of the king r., diad.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Herakles, bearded, ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ naked, seated l. on rock; in r., club, which also rests on rock. to l.,  . [Pl. I. 10.]
<p style="text-align: center;">(<i>β</i>) <i>Silver; middle-aged portrait.</i></p>				
2	254·6	Α 1·1	Head of the king r., diad.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Herakles, bearded, ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ naked, seated l. on rock; in r., club, which also rests on rock. to r.,  . [Pl. I. 11.]
3	256·5	Α 1·		” ”
4	244·2	Α 1·1		” ”; below, N . [I. O. C.]
5	258·2	Α 1·		to l.,  . [Pl. II. 1.]
6	252·5	Α 1·15		”  . [I. O. C. Pl. II. 2.]
7	255·	Α 1·1		” ”
8	257·7	Α 1·15		” ” [Pl. II. 3.]
9	211·2	Α 1·		(barbarous.)

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Head of the king r., diad.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Herakles, bearded, ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ naked, seated l. on rock, on which is spread lion's skin; in r. hand, club, which rests on his knee.
10	252·4	Æ 1·15		to r., Κ . (traces of rock under club.) [Pl. II. 4.]
11	249·	Æ 1·		„ „ (semi-barbarous.)
12	186·5	Æ 1·		„ „ „
(γ) <i>Silver; elderly portrait.</i>				
			Head of the king r., diad.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Herakles, bearded, ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ naked, seated l. on rock, on which is spread lion's skin; in r. hand, club, which rests on his knee.
13	256·7	Æ 1·1		to r., Κ . [Pl. II. 5.]
14	60·8	Æ ·65		to r., Κ . [Pl. II. 6.]
(δ) <i>Bronze.</i>				
			Head of bearded Herakles r., bare.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Free horse r., ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ prancing.
15		Æ ·85		
16		Æ ·85		[I. O. C. Pl. II. 7.]
17		Æ ·85		[I. O. C.]
			Head of Zeus r., laur.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Free horse r., ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ prancing.
18		Æ ·7		to r., Κ . [I. O. C. Pl. II. 8.]





No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">DEMETRIUS, KING OF INDIA. (Son and successor of Euthydemus I.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(a) <i>Silver.</i></p>				
			Bust of the king r., diad., wearing elephant's scalp.	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Young Herakles, ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ facing; holds in l. hand, club and lion's skin; with r. hand, crowns himself with ivy-wreath.</p>
1	259·5	Æ 1·3		to l., Κ . [Pl. II. 9.]
2	260·7	Æ 1·2		" " [I. O. C.]
3	263·	Æ 1·35		" Φ .
4	220·2	Æ 1·15 (plated)		" " [I. O. C.]
5	235·5	Æ 1·25		" Σ ; to r., Α . (semi-barbarous.)
6	61·	Æ ·85		to l., Κ . [I. O. C. Pl. II. 10.]
7	55·5	Æ ·8		" Α ; to r., Φ . [I. O. C.]
8	52·8	Æ ·8	(countermark: Σ , and Herakles crowning him- self.)	" Δ . "
9	9·	Æ ·5	(head, not bust.)	to l., Κ . [Pl. II. 11.]
10	9·	Æ ·5		" "
11	10·5	Æ ·5		" " [I. O. C. Pl. II. 12.]
12	10·	Æ ·45		" Φ .

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(β) <i>Bronze.</i>	
			Bust of Herakles r., bearded, crowned with ivy; lion's skin round neck, club over shoulder.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Artemis, radiate, facing, wearing short chiton; holds in l. hand, bow; with r. hand, draws arrow from quiver at her shoulder.
13		Æ 1.		to l.,  .
14		Æ 1.		„ „ [I. O. C. Pl. III. 1.]
			Gorgon-head, on round shield.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Trident.
15		Æ 1.35		to l.,  .
			Head of elephant r., bell hung round neck.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Caduceus.
16		Æ 1.15		to l.,  . [I. O. C. Pl. III. 2.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">EUTHYDEMUS II., KING OF INDIA.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Son and successor? of Demetrius.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(a) <i>Silver.</i></p>				
			Bust of the king r., diad.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Young Herakles, ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ facing, ivy- crowned; holds in r. hand, wreath of ivy; in l. hand, club and lion's skin.
1	260·7	AR 1·35		to l., \mathfrak{R} . [Pl. III. 3.]
2	65·1	AR 75		to l., Φ .
3	63·5 (plated)	AR 75		„ „ [Pl. III. 4.]
<p style="text-align: center;">(β) <i>Nickel.</i></p>				
			Head of Apollo r., laur.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Tripod-lebes. ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ
4	118·2	NI 95		to l., Φ . [Pl. III. 5.]
<p style="text-align: center;">(γ) <i>Bronze.</i></p>				
			Head of Apollo r., laur.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Tripod-lebes. ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ
5		Æ 1·1		to l., Φ . [Pl. III. 6.]
			Head of bearded Herakles r., bare.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Free horse r., ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ prancing.
6		Æ 9		[Pl. III. 7.]










No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>PANTALEON, KING OF INDIA.</p> <p>(Son and successor ? of Demetrius.)</p> <p>(a) <i>Nickel.</i></p>				
1	110.2	NI.95	Bust of young Dionysos r., wearing ivy-wreath; thyrsos over shoulder.	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Panther to r., ΠΑΝΤΑΛΕΟΝΤΟΣ l. fore-paw raised.</p> <p>to l., ΕΥ?</p>
<p>(β) <i>Bronze, round.</i></p>				
2		Æ.95	Bust of young Dionysos r., wearing ivy-wreath; thyrsos over shoulder.	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Panther to r., ΠΑΝΤΑΛΕΟΝΤΟΣ l. fore-paw raised.</p> <p>to l., Α. [Pl. III. 8.]</p>
<p>(γ) <i>Bronze, square.</i></p>				
3		Æ.95	<p>𑀲𑀭𑀮𑀭 (Rājine Pām- talevasa*). Female figure l. with long pen- dants from her ears, clad in oriental dress with trousers; holds in her r. hand a flower.</p>	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Maneless lion r., ΠΑΝΤΑΛΕΟΝΤΟΣ in incuse square.</p> <p>[Pl. III. 9.]</p>
4		Æ.85		
5		Æ.9		[I. O. C.]

* I repeat General Cunningham's reading of this inscription and those on the coins of Agathocles. The Indian inscription in the text is a facsimile taken from the inscriptions on the coins: some of the forms of letters seem abnormal.






No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">AGATHOCLES, KING OF INDIA.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Son and successor ? of Demetrius.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(a) <i>Silver ; with portraits of his predecessors.</i></p>				
1	251·2	AR 1·4	<p>ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Head of Alexander as Herakles r., in lion's skin.</p>	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ Zeus seated ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ l. on throne ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ with back ; holds eagle and long sceptre.</p> <p>to l, . [Pl. iv. 1.]</p>
2	263·5	AR 1·3	<p>ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ Head of ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ Diodotus r., diad.</p>	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ Zeus striding ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ to l., hurling ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ thunderbolt, aegis on l. arm ; at his feet, eagle l.</p> <p>to l., wreath ; to r., . [Pl. iv. 2.]</p>
3	261·2	AR 1·2	<p>ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ Head ΘΕΟΥ of Euthy- demus I. r., diad.</p>	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ Herakles, ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ bearded, ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ naked, seated l. on rock ; in r. hand, club, which rests on a rock.</p> <p>to r., . [Pl. iv. 3.]</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">(β) <i>Silver ; with his own portrait.</i></p>				
4	240·8	AR 1·2	<p>Bust of the king r., diad.</p>	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Zeus, facing, clad ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ in himation ; holds in r. hand, three-headed Hekate who bears two torches ; in his l. hand, long sceptre.</p> <p>to l., . [Pl. iv. 4.]</p>
5	63·6	AR 8		[Pl. iv. 5.]

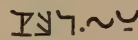
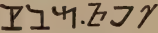













No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(ξ) <i>Bronze; square; Indian legend.</i>	
15		Æ·75	𑖀𑖄𑖅𑖆𑖇𑖈 (Aka- thukreyasa). Buddhist stupa, surmounted by star.	𑖀𑖄𑖅𑖆𑖇 (Hiduja Same). Tree in a square railed enclosure. letters? in field. [Pl. iv. 10.]
<hr/>				
ANTIMACHUS, KING OF INDIA.				
(Descendant and successor of Diodotus?).				
(a) <i>Silver.</i>				
1	262·3	AR1·35	Bust of the king r., diad., wearing causia.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΘΕΟΥ Poseidon, ANTIMACHΟΥ facing, wear- ing himation and wreath; holds in r. hand, trident; in l. palm, bound with fillet. to r., (N). [Pl. v. 1.]
2	260·5	AR1·15		" "
3	252·3	AR1·2		" R.
4	59	AR·8		to r., (N).
5	31·5	AR·6		to r., (N). [Pl. v. 2.]
6	10·6	AR·45		to r., R. [I. O. C. Pl. v. 3.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>EUCRATIDES, KING OF BACTRIA AND INDIA. (Contemporary of Antiochus IV. and Demetrius I. of Syria.)</p> <p>(a) <i>Silver; type, Apollo.</i></p> <p>Bust of the king r., diad.: fillet-border. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ Apollo l., clad in chlamys and boots; holds arrow and bow.</p>				
1	257·2	Æ 1·2		to l., Λ .
2	256·5	Æ 1·3		„ Λ .
3	261·	Æ 1·3		„ „ [I. O. C. Pl. v. 4.]
4	261·	Æ 1·3		„ „ [I. O. C.]
5	58·5	Æ 7	(border of dots.)	to l., ΚΙ . [I. O. C. Pl. v. 5.]
<p>(β) <i>Silver; type, The Dioscuri.</i></p> <p>Bust of the king r., diad.: fillet-border. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ The Dioscuri charging r., holding long lances and palms.</p>				
6	258·5	Æ 1·25		below, Ρ . [Pl. v. 6.]
7	259·	Æ 1·25		„ Λ . [I. O. C.]

No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Bust of the king r., diad., and wearing helmet in the shape of a causia, adorned with ear and horn of bull, and crest: fillet-border.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ The Dioscuri charging r., holding long lances and palms.
8	261.2	AR 1.35		below  .
9	258.2	AR 1.35		„  [Pl. v. 7.]
10	259.6	AR 1.3		„  .
11	258.8	AR 1.2		„  .
12	258.7	AR 1.35		„ „
13	258.2	AR 1.3		„  [Pl. v. 8.]
14	244.5	AR 1.35		to 1,  [I. O. C.]
<hr/>				
15	57.5	AR .8		below,  [Pl. v. 9.]
16	62.3	AR .75	(border of dots.)	„ „
17	59.5	AR .75	(„)	„  (semi-barbarous.)
18	55.3	AR .75	(„)	to 1,  (ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ written ΣΙΛΕΩΣ). [I. O. C.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
(γ) <i>Silver ; type, Pilei of Dioscuri.</i>				
			Bust of the king r., diad.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ The pilei of the Dioscuri, laur., surmounted by stars ; and two palms.
19	9·9	℞·45		below, ℞ . [I. O. C.]
20	9·1	℞·45		„ Ϸ .
21	9·9	℞·45		„ ℷ .
22	10·8	℞·5		„ ℷ . [I. O. C. Pl. v. 10.]
23	9·5	℞·45		„ „ [I. O. C.]
24	10·	℞·45		„ κ .
25	9·2	℞·45		„ ℷ .
26	7·3 (broken)	℞·4		„ Ξ . [I. O. C.]
<hr/>				
			Bust of the king r., diad. and helmeted.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ Similar type.
27	9·9	℞·45		below, ℷ .
28	10·1	℞·45		„ „ [Pl. v. 11.]
29	10·	℞·45		„ „
30	6· (broken)	℞·4		„ ΠΓ . [I. O. C.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
(δ) <i>Bronze; round; type, Dioscuri.</i>				
			Bust of the king r., diad. and helmeted: fillet- border.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ The Dioscuri charging r., holding long lances and palms.
31		Æ .95		below,  .
32		Æ 1.05		" "
33		Æ .9		"  [I. O. C.]
34		Æ .8		"  [I. O. C. Pl. VI. 1.]
<hr/>				
			Similar.	Same inscr. One of the Dioscuri charging r., holding long lance.
35		Æ .6		[Pl. VI. 2.]
(ε) <i>Bronze; square; type, Dioscuri.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑ- ΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad. and helmeted.	𑀘𑀓𑀭𑀮𑀭𑀮𑀭𑀮 (Māhārajasa Evu- 𑀘𑀓𑀭𑀮𑀭𑀮𑀭𑀮 krātīdasa or Eū- krātīdasa). The Dioscuri charging r., holding long lances and palms.
36		Æ .85		to l.,  ; to r., E. [I. O. C. Pl. VI. 3.]
37		Æ .75		" " " " [I. O. C.]
38		Æ .9		" " " "
39		Æ .8		"  .

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑ- ΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad. and helmeted.	 (Māhārājasa Euv-  krātīdasa or Eū- krātīdasa). The Dioscuri charging r., holding long lances and palms.
40		Æ ·95		to r.,  .
41		Æ ·9		„  .
42		Æ ·9		„  .
43		Æ ·95		„ „
44		Æ ·85		„  .
45		Æ ·85		„  . [I. O. C.]
46		Æ ·85		„  . „
47		Æ ·9		„  .
48		Æ ·9		„  .
49		Æ ·85		„  .
50		Æ ·8		„  . (𑀵 for 𑀶).
51		Æ ·9		„  . [I. O. C.]
52		Æ ·9		„
53		Æ ·7		to r.,  . [I. O. C.]
54		Æ ·65		„  .
55		Æ ·7		[I. O. C. Pl. VI. 4.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
56	Æ 6		ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑ- ΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ Head of the king r., diad., without helmet.	𐎲𐎠𐎼𐎿𐎶𐎺𐎠 (Māharajasa Eru- 𐎲𐎠𐎼𐎿𐎶𐎺𐎠 krātīdasa). The pilei of the Dioscuri surmounted by stars, and two palms.
57	Æ 6			[I. O. C. Pl. VI. 5.]
(ξ) Bronze; square; type, Nike.				
58	Æ 65		ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑ- ΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad. and helmeted.	𐎲𐎠𐎼𐎿𐎶𐎺𐎠 (Māharajasa Eru- 𐎲𐎠𐎼𐎿𐎶𐎺𐎠 kratīdasa). Nike l., bearing wreath and palm.
59	Æ 75			to l., Φ.
60	Æ 7			” ” [I. O. C. Pl. VI. 6.]
				” ”
61	Æ 65		Similar? (obscure coin).	Same inscr.? Nike r., bearing wreath and palm.
62	Æ 9		ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛ- ΕΩΣ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ Bust of the king l., helmeted, striking with spear.	Same inscr. Nike r., bearing wreath and palm.
				to r., Φ. [I. O. C. Pl. VI. 7.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
63		Æ 7	<p>(η) <i>Bronze; square; type, Zeus.</i></p> <p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑ- ΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad. and helmeted.</p>	<p>𐤁𐤏𐤋𐤏𐤓𐤕𐤏𐤕𐤏𐤕𐤏𐤕𐤏𐤕𐤏𐤕 (Karisiye nagara devata?*) . Zeus seated l. on throne; holds wreath and palm; in front, forepart of elephant r.; behind, conical object.</p>
				<p>to r., 𐤁. [Pl. vi. 8.]</p>
<p>EUCRATIDES, WITH HELIOCLES AND LAODICE.</p> <p>(Father and mother of Eucratides.)</p> <p><i>Silver.</i></p>				
1	251.4	AR 1.25	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΣ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΗΣ Bust of Eucratides r., diad. and helmeted.</p>	<p>ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΒΑΣΤΕΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΗΣ Busts jugate r. of Heliocles, with bare head; and Laodice, diad.</p>
			<p>(fillet-border).</p>	<p>to l., 𐤁. (fillet-border). [I. O. C. Pl. vi. 9.]</p>
2	61.1	AR 8		<p>to l., 𐤁. [Pl. vi. 10.]</p>
<p>* This is the conjectural reading of Gen. Cunningham, who interprets, 'the god of the city of Karisi.' These coins are sometimes restruck upon money of Apollodotus: it seems, however, not improbable that they may have been issued after the death of Eucratides. See Introduction.</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
1	249.	AR 1·3	<p>PLATO. B.C. 166.</p> <p>(Contemporary of Eucratides.)</p> <p>(α) <i>Silver.</i></p> <p>Bust of the king r., diad. and wearing helmet adorned with ear and horn of bull, and crest; fillet-border.</p>	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΠΛΑΤΩΝΟΣ Helios r., ra- diate, clad in chiton and chlamys; in quadriga.</p> <p>to r., Μ; in ex., ΡΜΙ.[*] [Pl. vi. 11.] (year 147 of the Seleucid era.)</p>

* The **P** can scarcely be considered a certainty, but a down stroke is visible, which seems to prove that a third letter existed.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">HELIOCLES.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Son or brother of Eucratides.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(a) <i>Silver; Greek inscription; Attic weight.</i></p> <p>Bust of the king r., diad.: fillet-border.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Zeus, laur., facing, clad in himation; holds winged thunderbolt and long sceptre.</p>				
1	261.2	Æ 1.3		to l., ΚΡ. [Pl. VII. 1.]
2	258.	Æ 1.25		„ „ [I. O. C.]
3	259.7	Æ 1.25		„ Σ. [Pl. VII. 2.]
4	249.8	Æ 1.15		„ Α.
5	246.6	Æ 1.4		in ex., ΠΓ.
6	240.8	Æ 1.3		to l., ΕΔ. [I. O. C.]
7	205.1	Æ 1.05 (plated)		„ Α.
8	58.9	Æ .8		in ex., ΠΓ. [Pl. VII. 3.]
9	56.7	Æ .8		„ Δ or Λ.
10	56.8	Æ .8		to l., Α. (inser. semi-barbarous.) [I. O. C.]






No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(β) <i>Barbarous copies in bronze.</i>	
			Rude copy of bust of Heliocles r., diad.: fillet- border.	Barbarous degradation of— ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Zeus, facing; ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ holds thunder- ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ bolt and long sceptre.
11	Æ 1·2			
12	Æ 1·1			[I. O. C.]
13	Æ 1·2			[I. O. C.] (restruck on type next described.)
			Similar.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Horse trotting l. ΗΠΙΛΕΥΣ ΔΙΙΑΙΥ (varied).
14	Æ 1·1			
15	Æ 1·1			
16	Æ 1·15			[I. O. C.]
17	Æ 1·1			[I. O. C.]
18	Æ ·75			[Pl. VII. 4.]
19	Æ ·7			
20	Æ ·7			[I. O. C.]
21	Æ ·6			

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(ANOTHER HELIOCLES?).	
			(γ) Silver; Indian inscription; Persian weight.	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙ- ΟΥ ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ Bust of the king r., diad.	𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿 (Māhārājasa 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿 dhramikasa <i>Heliyakreyasa</i>). Zeus, laur., facing, clad in himation; holds winged thunderbolt and long sceptre.
22	146·4	AR 1·05		to l., 𐎧𐎺. [I. O. C. Pl. VII. 5.]
23	34·5	AR 65		to l., Σ. [I. O. C. Pl. VII. 6.]
24	34·2	AR 65		" "
25	26·3	AR 65		", 𐎧𐎺.
			(δ) Bronze; square.	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙ- ΟΥ ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ Bust of the king r., diad.	𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿 (Māhārājasa 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿 dhramikasa <i>Heliyakreyasa</i>). Elephant l.
26		Æ 85		below, 𐎧𐎺.
27		Æ 85		" "

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙ- ΟΥ ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ Bust of the king r., diad., bearded.	ὩϞΨΖΥϞ.~Ϟ (Māhārājasa ὩΛΖΛΗϞ dhramikasa <i>Heliyakreyasa</i>). Elephant l.
28		Æ ·8*		below, Σ.
29		Æ ·85		above, Ϟ. (inser. ends <i>kre-sa-sa</i>). [I. O. C. Pl. VII. 7.]
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙ- ΟΥ ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ Elephant r.	Same inser. Indian bull r.
30		Æ ·8		[I. O. C. Pl. VII. 8.]
31		Æ ·95		to l., Ϟ.

* Restruck on a coin of Strato, the characters ὩΖΥ remaining on the reverse from previous striking.

[illegible]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΝΙΚΗ- ΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΑΛ- ΚΙΔΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.</p>	<p>𐎲𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎲𐎧𐎧𐎶𐎵 (Māhā- 𐎲𐎧𐎧𐎶𐎵(2)? <i>rajasa</i> <i>jayadharasa Antialikidasa</i>). Zeus seated l. on throne; holds in r. hand, Nike; in l., sceptre; to l., forepart of elephant, who raises his trunk.</p>
6	33.3	AR .65	(king helmeted).	to r.,  . (elephant r.)
7	34.5	AR .7	"	below throne,  . "
8	37.2	AR .65	"	to r.,  . " [I. O. C.]
9	35.8	AR .65	"	" " (elephant facing). [Pl. VII. 12.]
10	37.8	AR .65	"	" " (elephant l.) [I. O. C.]
11	37.6	AR .65	(king wears causia).	" " "
12	37.6	AR .7	"	" " [I. O. C.] Pl. VII. 13.]
			Same inser. Bust of the king r., diad.	Same inser. Zeus seated l. on throne; holds in r. hand, Nike; in l., sceptre; to l., forepart of elephant l., who carries off the wreath of Nike.
13	36.5	AR .6	(king wears causia).	below throne,  .
14	33.9	AR .6	"	" "
15	33.1	AR .65		"  . [Pl. VII. 14.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
(γ) <i>Bronze; round.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΗ- ΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΑΛ- ΚΙΔΟΥ Bust of Zeus r., with hand hurling thunderbolt.	𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤓 𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤓 (Māhā- 𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤓(2)𐤓 <i>rajasa</i> <i>jayadharasa Antialikidasa</i>). Lau- reate pilei of the Dioscurei, sur- mounted by stars; between them, two palms.
16		Æ 9		to r., 𐤓𐤕.
17		Æ 85		to l., ,, [Pl. VIII. 1.]
18		Æ 85		,, ,,
(δ) <i>Bronze; square.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΗ- ΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΑΛ- ΚΙΔΟΥ Bust of Zeus r., bare-headed; thun- derbolt over l. shoulder.	𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤓 𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤓 (Māhā- 𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤓(2)𐤓 <i>rajasa</i> <i>jayadharasa Antialikidasa</i>). Lau- reate pilei of the Dioscurei, sur- mounted by stars; between them, two palms.
19		Æ 75		to l., 𐤁; to r., 𐤓. [Pl. VIII. 2.]
20		Æ 8		,, 𐤁; ,, ,,
21		Æ 75		,, 𐤁; ,, ,,
22		Æ 8		,, ,, ,, ,, [I. O. C.]
23		Æ 7		,, 𐤓𐤕
24		Æ 75		,, ,, ,, ,,
25		Æ 75		,, ,, ,, ,,









No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
LYSIAS.				
(a) <i>Silver.</i>				
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗ- ΤΟΥ ΛΥΣΙΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.</p>	<p>𐀀𐀃.~𐀕𐀇𐀢𐀗 𐀀𐀓𐀇.~𐀓 𐀀𐀢𐀇𐀕𐀇 (Māhārājasa apadihātasa Lisikasa). Young Herakles, facing; holds in l. hand, club, palm, and lion's skin; with r. hand crowns himself with vine- leaves.</p>
1	30.8	Æ .65		to l., Α; to r., Σ. [Pl. VIII. 5.]
2	37.4	Æ .7	(king wears elephant's scalp).	" " " " (palm not visible.)
3	37.9	Æ .7	" "	" " " " [I. O. C. Pl. VIII. 6.]
4	34.4	Æ .7	" "	")𐀓(. [I. O. C.]
5	36.	Æ .7	" "	" R. "
6	33.5	Æ .65	(king helmeted).	" Α; " "
7	36.4	Æ .65	"	")𐀓(. (king's name written 𐀀𐀢𐀇𐀕𐀇, Lisiasa.) [Pl. VIII. 7.]
(β) <i>Bronze; round.</i>				
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗ- ΤΟΥ ΛΥΣ[ΙΟΥ Bust of bearded Herakles r.; club and palm over shoulder.</p>	<p>𐀀𐀃.~𐀕𐀇𐀢𐀗 𐀀𐀓𐀇.~𐀓 𐀀𐀢𐀇𐀕𐀇 (Māhārājasa apadihātasa Lisikasa). Elephant r., walking.</p>
8		Æ .95		below,)𐀓(. [Pl. VIII. 8.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
DIOMEDES.				
(a) <i>Silver ; type, Dioscurei, standing.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΔΙΟΜΗΔΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.	𐤁𐤓𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕 (Maharajasa 𐤁𐤓𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕 tradatasa Diya- medasa). The Dioscurei, facing, holding lances.
1	34·8	Æ·65		to r., 𐤁. [Pl. VIII. 10.]
2	35·	Æ·65	(king helmeted).	to l., „ [Pl. VIII. 11.]
(β) <i>Silver ; type, Dioscurei, mounted.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΔΙΟΜΗΔΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.	𐤁𐤓𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕 (Maharajasa 𐤁𐤓𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕 tradatasa Diya- medasa). The Dioscurei, charging r., holding long lances and palms.
3	33·5	Æ·65		below, 𐤁. [Pl. VIII. 12.]
4	33·1	Æ·65	(king helmeted).	„ „ [Pl. VIII. 13.]
(γ) <i>Bronze ; square.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΔΙΟΜΗΔΟΥ The Dioscurei, facing, holding lances.	𐤁𐤓𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕 (Māhārajasa 𐤁𐤓𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕 tradatasa Diya- medasa). Indian bull r.
5		Æ·8		below, 𐤁. [Pl. VIII. 14.]
6		Æ·85		„ Σ 𐤁.
7		Æ·85		„ Σ.
8		Æ·75		„ „



No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">ARCHEBIUS.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(a) <i>Silver.</i></p>				
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙ- ΟΥ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΡΧΕΒΙΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.</p>	<p>𐎲𐎠𐎼𐎿𐎶 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎶𐎵 (Māhārajasa dhramikasa jayadharasa Arkhe- biyasa). Zeus, facing, clad in hima- tion; holds long sceptre in l. hand, and hurls thunderbolt with r.</p>
1	139.	Æ 1.05		to l., 𐎡. [I. O. C. Pl. ix. 1.]
2	36.	Æ .7		to r., 𐎡. [Pl. ix. 2.]
3	36.3	Æ .65	(king helmeted).	" " [Pl. ix. 3.]
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙ- ΟΥ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΡΧΕΒΙΟΥ Bust of the king l., diad., wear- ing aegis and thrusting with spear.</p>	<p>𐎲𐎠𐎼𐎿𐎶 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎶𐎵 (Māhārajasa dhramikasa jayadharasa Arkhe- biyasa). Zeus, facing, clad in hima- tion; holds long sceptre in l. hand, and hurls thunderbolt with r.</p>
4	147.6	Æ 1.	(king helmeted).	to l., 𐎡. [I. O. C. Pl. ix. 4.]
5	34.4	Æ .7		to l., 𐎡; to r., 𐎡. [I. O. C. Pl. ix. 5.]
<p style="text-align: center;">(β) <i>Bronze; round.</i></p>				
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙ- ΟΥ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΡΧΕΒΙΟΥ Nike l., holding wreath and palm.</p>	<p>𐎲𐎠𐎼𐎿𐎶 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎶𐎵 (Māhārajasa dhramikasa jayadharasa Arkhe- biyasa). Owl r.</p>
6		Æ 1.		to r., 𐎡. [Pl. ix. 6.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(γ) <i>Bronze; square.</i>	
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙ- •Υ ΝΙΚΗΦ•Ρ•Υ ΑΡΧΕΒΙ•Υ Elephant r.</p>	<p>ΥΥΖΛΥ ΥΖΨΖ ΥΥΥ~Υ ΥΛΥΥΖ (Māhārājasa dhramikasa jayadharasa Arkhe- biyasa). Owl r.</p>
7		Æ 1.		below, Μ. [Pl. ix. 7.]
8		Æ 9		„ Μ. [I. O. C.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(γ) <i>Bronze; square.</i>	
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΠΟΛ- ΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ Apollo, laur., facing; holds in r. hand, arrow; in l., bow.</p>	<p>𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕 (<i>Māhārajasa Apaladatasa tradatasa</i>). Tripod on stand, in square of dots.</p>
13		Æ 9		[Pl. ix. 10.]
14		Æ 95		[I. O. C.]
15		Æ 85		to r., Α.
16		Æ 85	to l., 𐤁.	„ 𐤁.
17		Æ 95		„ Α.
18		Æ 9		„ „ [I. O. C.]
19		Æ 9		„ „
20		Æ 9		„ Μ.
21		Æ 9		„ Ξ. [I. O. C.]
22		Æ 1.		„ Ζ. „
23		Æ 9		„ Μ. „
24		Æ 75		„ „ [Pl. ix. 11.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
APOLLODOTUS II., PHILOPATOR.				
(a) <i>Silver.</i>				
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑ- ΛΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟ- ΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟ- ΤΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.</p>	<p>𐀀𐀁𐀂𐀃𐀄𐀅𐀆𐀇𐀈𐀉𐀊𐀋𐀌𐀍𐀎𐀏𐀐 (<i>Maharajasa tradatasa Apalada- tasa</i>). Pallas l., holding in l. hand aegis, and with r. hurling thun- derbolt.</p>
1	128·5	AR 1·15		to l,  . [Pl. x. 1.]
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΟ- ΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΛ- ΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ Similar bust.</p>	Similar.
2	37·2	AR 75		to l,  . [Pl. x. 2.]
3	37·3	AR 65		to l, uncertain letter; to r,  . [Pl. x. 3.]
4	36·1	AR 7		to r,  .
5	36·	AR 7		„  .
6	36·8	AR 7		„  .
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟ- ΤΟΥ Similar bust.</p>	Similar.
7	35·4	AR 65		to l,  ; to r,  .
8	37·8	AR 6		[I. O. C." Pl. x. 4.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(β) <i>Bronze; round.</i>	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟ- ΤΟΥ Apollo r., clad in chlamys and boots, holding with both hands an arrow; a quiver at his shoulder.	𐎲𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎵𐎴𐎠𐎵𐎴𐎠𐎵 (<i>Maharajasa tradatasa Apalada- tasa</i>). Tripod.
9	Æ1·25		to l.,	to l., ; to r.,
10	Æ1·05		" "	" " " " [Pl. x. 5.]
			(γ) <i>Bronze; square.</i>	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟ- ΤΟΥ Apollo facing, clad in chlamys and boots; quiver behind shoulder; holds in l. hand, bow; in r., arrow, which rests on the ground.	𐎲𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎵 𐎲𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎵𐎴𐎠𐎵𐎴𐎠𐎵 (<i>Maharajasa tradatasa Apalada- tasa</i>). Tripod.
11	Æ1·			to l., ; to r., . [Pl. x. 6.]
			Same inser. Apollo r., clad in chlamys and boots; holds with both hands an arrow; a quiver at his shoulder.	Same inser. Tripod.
12	Æ1·1			to l., ; to r., club. (<i>flan</i> of coin round). [Pl. x. 7.]
13	Æ·95			mons. obscure.
14	Æ·8			to l., ; to r., . (type within square of dots.)
15	Æ·8			to r., . [L. O. C. Pl. x. 8.]



No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΟ- ΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΛ- ΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ Apollo r., clad in chlamys and boots; holds in r. hand, arrow; in l., bow.</p>	<p>𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁 𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁 𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁 (<i>Maharajasa tradatasa Apalada- tasa</i>). Tripod.</p>
16	Æ .8		(type within square of fillet-pattern.)	to r., mon. (type within square of fillet-pattern).
17	Æ .8		”	”  ”
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΟ- ΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΛ- ΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ Similar type.</p>	<p>𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁 𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁 𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁 (<i>Maharajasa tradatasa Apalada- tasa</i>). Tripod.</p>
18	Æ .65			to r.,  [Pl. x. 9.]
19	Æ .6			” ”
			Similar type, within square of fillet-pattern.	<p>𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁 𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁 𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁 (<i>Maharajasa tradatasa Apalada- tasa</i>). Diadema.</p>
20	Æ .6			










No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
STRATO I.				
(a) <i>Silver</i> .				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΠΙΦΑ- ΝΟΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ Bust of the king r., diad.	𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎧𐎶𐎥𐎲 𐎧𐎶𐎥𐎲 𐎧𐎶𐎥𐎲 (Māhārājasa <i>praticchasa tradatasa Stratasa</i>). Pallas l., holding with l. hand aegis, and with r. hurling thunderbolt.
1	133.3	AR 1.05	(king wears helmet.)	to l., 𐎧. [Pl. x. 10.]
2	31.3	AR 7		to l., 𐎧.
3	36.2	AR 7		„ 𐎧. [Pl. x. 11.]
4	33.3	AR 65		„ „
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ Bust of the king r., diad.	𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎧𐎶𐎥𐎲 (Māhārājasa 𐎧𐎶𐎥𐎲 <i>tradatasa Stra-</i> <i>tasa</i>). Similar type.
5	35.8	AR 7	(king helmeted.)	to l., 𐎧. [Pl. x. 12.]
6	35.5	AR 6		„ 2; to r., 𐎧𐎶. (semi-barbarous.)
7	37.6	AR 65		„ 𐎧; „ 𐎧. [I. O. C. Pl. x. 13.]
8	35.4	AR 6		„ 𐎧; „ „ 2. „
9	† 34.4	AR 6 ΠΟΝΟΣΑ inscr. ... ΝΟΣ	„ „ „ 𐎧. [Pl. x. 14.]
10	32.2	AR 65		„ 𐎢; „ „ 2. [I. O. C.] (last line of inscr. <i>padayashasa</i> ?).

* Or 𐎧𐎶, *praticchasa*.

† This is one of the coins sometimes wrongly given to an imaginary king, Rosastonos.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ Bust of the king r., diad.</p>	<p>𐤁𐤇𐤕𐤓𐤕 𐤕𐤒𐤁𐤒 𐤕𐤓𐤕.~𐤕 𐤕𐤒𐤕 (Māhārajasa tradatasa dhramikasa Stratasa). Pallas r., holding in l. hand aegis, and with r. hurling thunderbolt.</p>
11	32.7	Æ 65		to l., 𐤕. [Pl. xi. 1.]
(β) Bronze; round.				
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΠΙΦΑ- ΝΟΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ Bust of Apollo r., laur.; hair in queue.</p>	<p>𐤕𐤒𐤁𐤒 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤕.~𐤕 𐤕𐤒𐤕 (Māhārajasa praticchasa tradatasa Stratasa). Bow and quiver, with strap.</p>
12		Æ 1.		to l., 𐤕. [Pl. xi. 2.]
(γ) Bronze; square; type, Apollo.				
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΠΙΦΑ- ΝΟΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ Apollo, facing; holds in r. hand, arrow; in l., bow.</p>	<p>𐤕𐤒𐤁𐤒 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤕.~𐤕 𐤕𐤒𐤕 (Māhārajasa praticchasa tradatasa Stratasa). Tripod-lebes, on stand.</p>
13		Æ 95		to l., 𐤕; to r., 𐤕. [I. O. C. Pl. xi. 3.]
14		Æ 9		„ 𐤕. [I. O. C.]
15		Æ 9		„ 𐤕.
16		Æ 85		„ 𐤕; to r., 𐤕 and mon. [I. O. C.]







No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(δ) Bronze; square; type, Nike.	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ Bust of bearded Hera- kles r.; over shoulder, club bound with taenia.	ՄԴԶ ՄԴԴԼ ՄՄԴ.~Մ (<i>Māhārajasa tradatasa Stratasa</i>). Nike r., holds wreath and palm.
17		Æ ·8		to r.,  . [I. O. C. Pl. xi. 4.]
18		Æ ·85		„ Σ. [I. O. C.]
19		Æ ·8		„ „
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ Similar type.	ՄԴՄԶ ՄԴԴԼ ՄՄԴ~Ս ՄԴԶ (<i>Maharajasa tradatasa dhramikasa Strataša</i>). Similar type.
20		Æ ·9		to r.,  . [Pl. xi. 5.]





No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.	𐤠𐤡𐤢𐤣𐤤𐤥𐤦𐤧𐤨𐤩𐤪𐤫𐤬𐤭𐤮𐤯𐤰𐤱𐤲𐤳𐤴𐤵𐤶𐤷𐤸𐤹𐤺𐤻𐤼𐤽𐤾𐤿 (Māhārājasa 𐤠𐤡𐤢𐤣𐤤𐤥𐤦𐤧𐤨𐤩𐤪𐤫𐤬𐤭𐤮𐤯𐤰𐤱𐤲𐤳𐤴𐤵𐤶𐤷𐤸𐤹𐤺𐤻𐤼𐤽𐤾𐤿 trādatasa Mena- <i>drāsa</i>). Pallas l., holding in l. hand aegis, and with r. hurling thunderbolt.
12	37·8	Æ ·7	(king helmeted).	to r.,  .
13	37·8	Æ ·7	„	„ „
14	39·	Æ ·7		[I. O. C.]
15	34·8	Æ ·65		to l.,  .
16	33·6	Æ ·7		to r., „
17	37·6	Æ ·7		„  .
18	37·4	Æ ·7		„  .
19	38·	Æ ·65		„  .
20	34·1	Æ ·75		to l.,  .
21	37·5	Æ ·65		„ „; to r.,  .
22	36·	Æ ·65		„  .
23	37·7	Æ ·65		„ „ [I. O. C.]
24	37·3	Æ ·65		„  .
25	37·	Æ ·7		to r., „ [Pl. XL. 10.]






No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.</p>	<p>𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎶.𐎵𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎶.𐎵𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎶 (Māhārājasa 𐎲.𐎵𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎶 trādatasa Mena- drāsa). Pallas l., holding in l. hand aegis, and with r. hurling thunderbolt.</p>
26	36.3	AR 65		to l., 𐎵𐎲(; to r., 𐎲. [I. O. C.]
27	39.	AR 7		” ” ” E.
28	38.3	AR 7		” Σ ; ” 𐎵𐎲(.
29	38.	AR 75		to r., 𐎵𐎲.
30	38.7	AR 7		” ”
<p>Same inser. Bust of the king l., wearing aegis and thrusting with spear.</p>				Similar.
31	36.6	AR 7		to l., 𐎵𐎲.
32	37.1	AR 65		to r., 𐎵𐎲.
33	37.3	AR 65		” 𐎵𐎲.
34	37.8	AR 7		” 𐎵𐎲.
35	38.	AR 75		” 𐎵𐎲.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Bust of the king l., wear- ing aegis and thrusting with spear.	𐤠𐤡𐤢𐤣𐤤𐤥𐤦𐤧𐤨𐤩𐤪𐤫𐤬𐤭𐤮𐤯𐤰𐤱𐤲𐤳𐤴𐤵𐤶𐤷𐤸𐤹𐤺𐤻𐤼𐤽𐤾𐤿 (Māhārajasa 𐤠𐤡𐤢𐤣𐤤𐤥𐤦𐤧𐤨𐤩𐤪𐤫𐤬𐤭𐤮𐤯𐤰𐤱𐤲𐤳𐤴𐤵𐤶𐤷𐤸𐤹𐤺𐤻𐤼𐤽𐤾𐤿 trādatasa Mena- drāsa). Pallas r., holding in l. hand aegis, and with r. hurling thunderbolt.
36	38.2	Æ 7		to l., 𐤠.
37	38.	Æ 7		„ „
38	37.8	Æ 65		„ 𐤠.
39	37.7	Æ 7		to r., 𐤠. [I. O. C. Pl. xi. 11.]
40	38.2	Æ 65		„ „
41	37.8	Æ 65		to l., 𐤠.
42	37.9	Æ 7		„ 𐤠.
43	38.2	Æ 65		„ 𐤠.
(β) Bronze; square; with portrait.				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Bust of the king l., diad., wearing aegis and thrusting with spear.	𐤠𐤡𐤢𐤣𐤤𐤥𐤦𐤧𐤨𐤩𐤪𐤫𐤬𐤭𐤮𐤯𐤰𐤱𐤲𐤳𐤴𐤵𐤶𐤷𐤸𐤹𐤺𐤻𐤼𐤽𐤾𐤿 (Māhārajasa 𐤠𐤡𐤢𐤣𐤤𐤥𐤦𐤧𐤨𐤩𐤪𐤫𐤬𐤭𐤮𐤯𐤰𐤱𐤲𐤳𐤴𐤵𐤶𐤷𐤸𐤹𐤺𐤻𐤼𐤽𐤾𐤿 trādatasa Mena- drāsa). Pallas r., holding in l. hand aegis, and with r. hurling thunderbolt.
44		Æ 85		to r., 𐤠.
45		Æ 8		„ „
46		Æ 9		„ 𐤠. [I. O. C. Pl. xi. 12.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(γ) <i>Bronze; square; with head of Pallas.</i>	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Bust of Pallas r., wear- ing crested helmet.	𐎲𐎠𐎼𐎿𐎡𐎴.𐎲𐎠𐎵𐎹𐎶𐎡𐎴 (Māhārājasa 𐎲𐎠𐎵𐎹𐎶𐎡𐎴 tradatasa Mena- drasa). Horse r., prancing.
47	Æ 1.1			below, 𐎲.
			Similar.	Same inscr. Nike r.; holds wreath and palm.
48	Æ .9			to r., 𐎲. [I. O. C.]
49	Æ .8			„ 𐎲. [I. O. C. Pl. XI. 13.]
50	Æ .75			„ 𐎲.
51	Æ .85			„ 𐎲.
52	Æ .7			„ „
53	Æ .8			„ 𐎲.
54	Æ .7			„ „
55	Æ .8			„ 𐎲.
			Similar.	Same inscr. Nike l.; holds wreath and palm.
56	Æ .75			to l., 𐎲; to r., B. [I. O. C.]
57	Æ .8			„ 𐎲; „ „ [Pl. XII. 1.]
58	Æ .75			„ B. [I. O. C.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Bust of Pallas r., wear- ing crested helmet.	Π.ΥΣΩ ΠΥΠΥ ΠΥΛ.~Υ (<i>Māhārajasa trādatasa Mena- drāsa</i>). Round buckler; Gorgon- head in the midst.
59		Æ ·85		below,  . [Pl. XII. 2.]
60		Æ ·85		„  .
61		Æ ·85		to l.,  .
62		Æ ·9		„ „ [I. O. C. Pl. XII. 3.]
<hr/>				
			Similar.	Same inser. Owl r.
63		Æ ·8		to r.,  . [I. O. C. Pl. XII. 4.]
(δ) Bronze ; square ; Apolline types.				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Ox-head, facing.	Π.ΥΣΩ ΠΥΠΥ ΠΥΛ.~Υ (<i>Māhārajasa trādatasa Mena- drāsa</i>). Tripod-lebes.
64		Æ ·9		to l.,  .
65		Æ ·9		„ „
66		Æ ·9		„ ~ ; to r.,  . [Pl. XII. 5.]






No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
(€) <i>Bronze; square; Herakleian types.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Elephant's head r., bell round neck.	𐎧.𐎡𐎱𐎺 𐎧𐎡𐎢.𐎡 𐎧𐎺𐎢.𐎡𐎺 (<i>Māhārajasa trādatasa Mena- drāsa</i>). Club upwards.
67	Æ .65			to l.,  ; to r., A.
68	Æ .55			” ” ” ” [Pl. XII. 6.]
69	Æ .6			” A; ”  .
70	Æ .6			” ” ” ” [I. O. C.]
71	Æ .55		below, A.	to r., 𐎧.
72	Æ .55		” o.	”  .
(ζ) <i>Bronze; square; type, wheel.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Wheel.	𐎧.𐎡𐎱𐎺 𐎧𐎡𐎢.𐎡 𐎧𐎺𐎢.𐎡𐎺 (<i>Māhārajasa trādatasa Mena- drāsa</i>). Palm.
73	Æ .5			to r., mon. [I. O. C. Pl. XII. 7.]
(η) <i>Bronze; square; with title δικαιός.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙ- ΟΥ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Pallas l., holds patera? and spear, against which leans shield.	𐎧.𐎡𐎱𐎺 𐎧𐎡𐎱𐎺 𐎧𐎺𐎢.𐎡𐎺 (<i>Māhārajasa dhramikasa Mena- drāsa</i>) Maneless Indian lion l.
74	Æ .85			below,  .

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
EPANDER.				
(a) <i>Bronze.</i>				
1	Æ 9		<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΗ- ΦΟΡΟΥ ΕΠΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike advancing r.; holds wreath and palm.</p>	<p>𐤀.𐤒𐤇𐤕 𐤀𐤓𐤕𐤁𐤕𐤁𐤓𐤕 (<i>Māharajasa jayadharasa Epa- drāsa</i>). Indian bull r.</p> <p>below,  . [I. O. C. Pl. xii 8.]</p>
DIONYSIUS.				
(a) <i>Silver.</i>				
1	38. Æ 7		<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.</p>	<p>𐤀𐤓𐤕𐤁𐤕𐤁𐤓𐤕 𐤀𐤓𐤕𐤁𐤕𐤁𐤓𐤕 𐤀𐤓𐤕𐤁𐤕𐤁𐤓𐤕 (Maharajasa tradatasa <i>Dianisiyasa</i>). Pallas l.; holding in l. hand, aegis; and with r., hurling thunderbolt.</p> <p>to r., . [I. O. C. Pl. xii. 9.]</p>
(β) <i>Bronze.</i>				
2	Æ 85		<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ Apollor., clad in chlamys and boots; holds in both hands an arrow; a quiver at his back.</p>	<p>𐤀𐤓𐤕𐤁𐤕𐤁𐤓𐤕 𐤀𐤓𐤕𐤁𐤕𐤁𐤓𐤕 (Maharajasa tradatasa <i>Dianisi- yasa</i>). Tripod.</p> <p>to l., ; to r., . [I. O. C.]</p>
3	Æ 8			mons. obscure.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
(γ) <i>Bronze; round.</i>				
9	Æ 1·25		ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΞΩΙΛΟΥ Apollo r., clad in chlamys and boots; holds in both hands an arrow; a quiver at his back; in field l., small elephant.	ΥΥΥΥ ΥΥΥΥ (<i>Maharajasa</i> ΥΥΥΥ <i>tradatasa</i> <i>Jhoilasa</i>). Tripod.
			Elephant r.	Similar.
10	Æ ·75			to l., Υ ; to r., Ζ . [Pl. XII. 12.]
				to l., Υ ; to r., Ζ . (double-struck).
(δ) <i>Bronze; square.</i>				
11	Æ 1·		ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΞΩΙΛΟΥ Apollo r., clad in chlamys and boots; holds in both hands an arrow; a quiver at his back.	ΥΥΥΥ ΥΥΥΥ ΥΥΥΥ (<i>Maharajasa tradatasa Jhoilasa</i>). Tripod.
			to l., Ξ .	to l., Υ ; to r., Ζ . [Pl. XII. 13.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
PHILOXENUS.				
(a) <i>Silver; round.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗ- ΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΞΕΝΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.	𐎱𐎠𐎼𐎿𐎧𐎺𐎡𐎹 𐎶𐎵𐎧𐎺𐎡𐎹 𐎶𐎵𐎧𐎺𐎡𐎹 (Māhārajasa apadihatasa Philasinasas). King, helmeted and diad., on horseback r.; horse prancing.
1	151.4	AR 1.05		below, Φ. (𐎧 for 𐎱 in inscr.).
2	150.8	AR 1.2		„ 𐎧. [Pl. XIII. 5.]
3	149.	AR 1.05	(king helmeted).	„ Σ 𐎧. [Pl. XIII. 6.]
(β) <i>Silver; square.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗ- ΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΞΕΝΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.	𐎱𐎠𐎼𐎿𐎧𐎺𐎡𐎹 𐎶𐎵𐎧𐎺𐎡𐎹 𐎶𐎵𐎧𐎺𐎡𐎹 (Māhārajasa apadihatasa Phila*sinasa). King, helmeted and diad., on horseback r.; horse prancing.
4	36.8	AR .65		below, 𐎧. [I. O. C. Pl. XIII. 7.]
5	33.3	AR .65		„ Σ 𐎧. [I. O. C.]
6	35.	AR .7		„ 𐎧.
7	27.3	AR .6	(king helmeted).	„ 𐎧. [I. O. C. Pl. XIII. 8.]
8	25.	AR .7	„	„ 𐎧. (plated).
9	26.	AR .6	„	„ 𐎧. „ [I. O. C.]





* Sometimes *lu* for *la*.





No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(γ) <i>Bronze; square.</i>	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΙΚΗ- ΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΞΕΝΟΥ Sun-god, facing, radiate, clad in chiton, himation, and boots; holds in l. hand long sceptre; r. extended.	ἮΥ~ΥΗΥ ἮΥΥ.~Υ ἮΥΥΥΥ (Māhārājasa <i>apadihatasa Phila*sinasa</i>). Nike r.; holds wreath and palm.
10	Æ·8			to r.,  . [Pl. XIII. 9.]
			Same inscr. A City l.; in l. hand cornucopiae; r. extended.	Same inscr. Indian bull r.
11	Æ·85		to l.,  .	below, Σ.
12	Æ·8		” ”	” ”
13	Æ·8		”  .	” Γ. [I. O. C. Pl. XIII. 10.]
14	Æ·8		” ”	[I. O. C.]
15	Æ·8		” ”	
16	Æ·9		” mon.	”  . ”
17	Æ·8		”  .	” Σ. ”

* Sometimes *lu* for *la*.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
1		Æ 8	<p style="text-align: center;">NICIAS.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(a) <i>Bronze; square.</i></p> <p>BACIAEΩC [ΩTH- POC NIKIOY Head of the king r., diad.</p>	<p>(or 𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣) 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣]</p> <p>𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣[𐎧 𐎧𐎢𐎣𐎤</p> <p>(<i>Maharajasa</i> or <i>Maharajasa tradatasa Nikiasa</i>). King, diad. and wearing chlamys, on horseback r.; horse prancing.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Pl. XIII. 11.]</p>
2		Æ 9	<p>BAΣIAEΩΣ ΣΩTH- POΣ NIKIOY Similar head.</p>	<p>𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤 𐎧𐎢𐎣𐎤 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣</p> <p>(<i>Maharajasa tradatasa Nikiasa</i>). Dolphin twined round anchor.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Pl. XIII. 12.]</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
HIPPOSTRATUS.				
(a) <i>Silver; type, City.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΙΠΠΟΣΤΡΑ- ΤΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.	𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 (Maharajasa 𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 tradatasa Hipa- stratasa). City l.; wearing mo- dius; holds in l. hand, cornuco- piae; r. advanced.
1	146.	AR 1.1		to l., 𐤁; to r., 𐤕. [Pl. xiv. 1.]
2	147.7	AR 1.15		" " " "
(β) <i>Silver; type, King on horseback.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑ- ΛΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΙΠΠΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.	𐤁𐤓.𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 (Maharajasa tradatasa mahātasa 𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 jayamtasa Hipastratasa). King, diad. and helmeted, wearing chlamys, on horseback r.; horse prancing.
3	139.5	AR 1.2		below, 𐤁.
4	147.	AR 1.1		to l., 𐤕; to r., 𐤁𐤕; below, 𐤕. [Pl. xiv. 2.]
5	144.	AR 1.05		" " " " " 𐤕. [I. O. C.]
6	34.6	AR .75		to l., 𐤕; to r., 𐤁𐤕; below, 𐤕. [Pl. xiv. 3.]
			Similar.	Similar, horse walking.
7	143.2	AR 1.1		to l., 𐤕; to r., 𐤁𐤕; below, 𐤕. [Pl. xiv. 4.]
8	144.8	AR 1.05		" " " " " "
9	143.	AR 1.1		" " " " " 𐤕. [I. O. C.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
10	143.	Æ1·15	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΙΠΠΟΣΤΡΑ- ΤΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.</p>	<p>𐎲𐎠𐎧𐎺 𐎲𐎠𐎧𐎺 𐎲𐎠𐎧𐎺 𐎲𐎠𐎧𐎺 (Maharajasa tradatasa jayamtasa Hipastratasa). King, diad. and helmeted, wearing chlamys, on horseback r.; horse prancing.</p> <p>below, . [I. O. C. Pl. xiv. 5.]</p>
			(γ) Bronze; square.	
11		Æ1·05	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΙΠΠΟΣΤΡΑ- ΤΟΥ Triton, facing, his body ending in fish's tails; holds dolphin and rudder.</p>	<p>𐎲𐎠𐎧𐎺 𐎲𐎠𐎧𐎺 𐎲𐎠𐎧𐎺 (Maharajasa tradatasa Hipastra- tasa). City l., turreted; holds in l. hand, palm; r. advanced.</p> <p>to l., ; to r., 𐎡.</p>
12		Æ1.		<p>" " " "</p>
13		Æ1.		<p>" " " [I. O. C. Pl. xiv. 6.]</p>
14		Æ·9	<p>Same inser. Apollo r., clad in chlamys; holds arrow in both hands; quiver at shoulder.</p>	<p>Same inser. Tripod.</p> <p>to l., ; to r., 𐎡. [Pl. xiv. 7.]</p>
15		Æ·85	<p>Same inser. Pallas, hel- meted, seated l. on throne; holds in r., taenia; in l., spear.</p>	<p>𐎲𐎠𐎧𐎺 𐎲𐎠𐎧𐎺 𐎲𐎠𐎧𐎺 𐎲𐎠𐎧𐎺 (Maharajasa tradatasa jayamtasa Hipastratasa). Horse l., in square of fillet-pattern.</p> <p>to l., .</p>
16		Æ·8		<p>" " [I. O. C. Pl. xiv. 8.]</p>
17		Æ·85		<p>" "</p>





No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
AMYNTAS.				
(a) <i>Silver; type, Pallas.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΑ- ΤΟΡΟΣ ΑΜΥΝΤΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad., helmeted.	ΠΡΑΨ? ΠΡΕΛΛΑ ΠΡΑΓ.~Υ <i>(Māhārājasa jayadharasa Ami- tasa).</i> Pallas l.; holding in l. hand, aegis; and with r. hurling thunderbolt.
1	127·2	Æ 1·		to l.,  . [Pl. xiv. 9.]
(β) <i>Silver; type, Zeus.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΑ- ΤΟΡΟΣ ΑΜΥΝΤΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.	ΠΡΑΨ? ΠΡΕΛΛΑ ΠΡΑΓ.~Υ <i>(Māhārājasa jayadharasa Ami- tasa).</i> Zeus seated l. on throne; in r. hand, Nike; in l., palm and sceptre.
2	33·4	Æ 65		to l.,  .
3	36·2	Æ 65		to r., „ [I. O. C. Pl. xiv. 10.]
(γ) <i>Bronze; square.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΑ- ΤΟΡΟΣ ΑΜΥΝΤΟΥ Bearded bust r., radiate, in Phrygian cap; sceptre over shoulder.	ΠΡΑΨ? ΠΡΕΛΛΑ ΠΡΑΓ.~Υ <i>(Māhārājasa jayadharasa Ami- tasa).</i> Pallas standing l., her r. hand advanced; in her l., spear and shield.
4		Æ 8		to l.,  .
5		Æ 8		„  . [I. O. C. Pl. xiv. 11.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(β) <i>Bronze; round; with portrait.</i>	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.	𑀧𑀢𑀺𑀓𑀭𑀺𑀢𑀺𑀧𑀺𑀢𑀺𑀧𑀺𑀢𑀺𑀧𑀺𑀢𑀺𑀧𑀺 (Maharajasa tradatasa Herama- yasa). Zeus, laur., seated l. on throne with back; his r. hand advanced; in his l., sceptre.
25		Æ .95		to l., 𑀧; to r., 𑀺.
26		Æ 1.		” ” , uncertain Indian letter. [I. O. C. Pl. xv. 6.]
27		Æ .95		” ” ,, uncertain Indian letter.
28		Æ .85		” ” ” 𑀺. [I. O. C.]
29		Æ .95		” ” ,, uncertain Indian letter.
30		Æ .9		” ” ” 𑀺. [I. O. C.]
31		Æ .95		” ” ” 𑀺.
32		Æ 1.05		” ” ” ”
33		Æ 1.		” ” ” 𑀺.
34		Æ .95		” ” ” ”
35		Æ .95		” ” ” 𑀺.
36		Æ 1.		” ” ” 𑀺. [I. O. C.]
37		Æ .95		” 𑀧; ” 𑀺.








No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.	𐤁𐤕𐤁𐤏𐤃𐤕𐤁𐤏𐤃𐤕𐤁𐤏𐤃𐤕𐤁𐤏𐤃𐤕 (Maharajasa tradatasa Herama- yasa). Zeus, laur., seated l. on throne with back; his r. hand advanced; in his l., sceptre.
38	Æ 9			to l., ☒; to r., 𐤁. [I. O. C.]
39	Æ 9			" " " 𐤁.
40	Æ 9			" " " 7. "
41	Æ 6			to l., ☒; to r., 𐤁.
42	Æ 6			" " " 7. [I. O. C.]
43	Æ 7			" " " 𐤁. [Pl. xv. 7.]
44	Æ 6			" ☒; " 𐤁. [I. O. C.]
(γ) Bronze; round; ΣV inserted after Σ[Ω]ΤΗΡΟΣ.*				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΣV ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.	𐤁𐤕𐤁𐤏𐤃𐤕𐤁𐤏𐤃𐤕𐤁𐤏𐤃𐤕𐤁𐤏𐤃𐤕 (Maharajasa mahatasa Herama- yasa). Type as last, degraded.
45	Æ 8			to l., (?); to r., ☒.
46	Æ 7			" 𐤁 "
47	Æ 8			" " "
48	Æ 75			" " "
			Similar.	Inscr. various. Nike l.; holds wreath and palm.
49	Æ 65			inscr. 𐤁𐤕𐤁𐤏𐤃𐤕𐤁𐤏𐤃𐤕𐤁𐤏𐤃𐤕𐤁𐤏𐤃𐤕 to r., ☒.
50	Æ 6		(obscure).	" ~𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕. to l., ++; to r., ☒.

* Other coins with the same obverse inscription and type, but bearing on the reverse the name of Kadphises and the type of Herakles, are described among the coins of Kadphises I. below.








No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
RANJABALA.				
(a) <i>Silver.</i>				
1	38.	Æ·55	<p>BACIAEI BACIAE- WC CΩTHPOC PAIY Bust of the king r., diad.</p>	<p>𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 (Apratihata- 𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 chakrasa chhatrapasa Rajabulasa). Pallas l.; holding in l. hand aegis, and with r., hurling thunderbolt.</p> <p>to l., 𐤓; to r., 𐤕. [Pl. xv. 11.]</p>
2	36.8	Æ·55	<p>Blundered inser. Same type.</p>	<p>𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕... 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 (Chha- 𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 trapasa Apra ... chakrasa Rajabulasa). Same type.</p> <p>to l., 𐤕; to r., 𐤕. [Pl. xv. 12.]</p>
3	36.6	Æ·55	(both sides blundered).	<p>” ” ” ”</p>
4	36.4	Æ·55	(inser. BA MOC- CΩTHPOCPA).	<p>” ” ” ”</p>
5	36.	Æ·55		<p>” ” (name, 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 Ramja- bulasa).</p>
6	30.8	Æ·55		<p>” ~; ” 𐤕 𐤕.</p>
7	35.7	Æ·5		<p>” 𐤕; ” 𐤕. (Inser., ... 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 mahachhatrapasa, &c.)</p>
8	35.8	Æ·5		<p>” ~; ” 𐤕. ”</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
MAUES.				
(a) <i>Bronze ; round ; Greek legend only.</i>				
			Head of elephant r. ; bell round neck.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Caduceus. ΜΑΥΟΥ
1		Æ 1·15		to l.,  . [L. O. C. Pl. xvi. 1.]
2		Æ 1·15		" "
(β) <i>Silver ; type, Zeus.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΜΑΥΟΥ Zeus stand- ing l., clad in himation ; r. hand extended ; in l., long sceptre.	𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 (Rajadi- 𐎠𐎡𐎴 rajasa mahatasa Moasa). Nike r. ; holds wreath and palm bound with fillet.
3	151·	AR 1·15		to r.,  . [Pl. xvi. 2.]
(γ) <i>Bronze ; round ; type, King on horseback.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑ[ΛΟΥ [ΜΑΥΟΥ?] King r. on horseback ; whip over shoulder ; lance couched.	𐎠𐎡𐎴 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 (Rajadirajasa mahatasa Moasa). Female figure, facing, diad. ; holds in r. hand, patera, containing offer- ings ; l. rests on wheel ; on head, turreted crown. (Tyche).
4		Æ 1·2	to r.,  .	to l.,  . [Pl. xvi. 3.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(ζ) <i>Bronze; square; other types.</i>	
11		Æ .95	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΜΑΥΟΥ Draped female figure facing, holds sceptre trans- versely; on her head, crescent; and on either side, star.</p>	<p>𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎡.𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨 (<i>Rajadirajasa mahātasa Moasa</i>). Nike l.; holds wreath and palm.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A to l., T. [Pl. xvi. 8.]</p>
12		Æ 1.	Same inser. Zeus, laur., seated l. on throne; holds in l. hand sceptre; r. extended towards small winged female figure, who seems to be an embodiment of the thunderbolt.	Same inser. Female figure, facing, wearing turreted crown and holding long sceptre; holds out in r. hand her veil. (Tyche).
13		Æ .9		to l., A T. [Pl. xvi. 9.] " "
14		Æ 1.1	Same inser. Zeus, seated l. on throne; holds in r. hand Nike, who carries wreath and palm; before him, forepart of elephant r., with trunk raised.	Same inser. Herakles, facing; holds in l. hand, club and lion's skin; with r., crowns himself?
15		Æ .95	Same inser. Poseidon l., clad in himation; r. hand on hip; in l., trident; r. foot placed on shoulder of a river-god.	Same inser. Female figure, clad in chiton and himation, facing; stands between two vines. (Maenad?).
16		Æ .9	(Poseidon raises r. hand); to r., H.	to l., A T. [I. O. C. Pl. xvii. 1.] [I. O. C.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
17	Æ 9		<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΜΑΥΟΥ Poseidon striding l., hurling thun- derbolt to r., and hold- ing in left hand aplus- tre; beside him, river- god, leaping up.</p>	<p>𐤀𐤓𐤕 𐤀𐤓.~𐤕 𐤀𐤓𐤕𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤕 (<i>Rajadirajasa mahātasa Moasa</i>). Female figure, clad in chiton and himation, facing; stands between two vines. (Maenad?).</p> <p>to l., . [I. O. C. Pl. xvii. 2.]</p>
18	Æ 1.1		<p>Same inscr. Male figure l., chlamys flying be- hind; holds club and trident.</p> <p>to l., .</p>	<p>Same inscr. Female figure r., pep- lum flying; holds long fillet.</p> <p>to r., . [I. O. C. Pl. xvii. 3.]</p>
19	Æ 1.05			
20	Æ 9		<p>Same inscr. Female figure l.; r. hand advanced; in l., cornucopiae. (Tyche?).</p> <p>Same inscr. Elephant run- ning r., holds in trunk, wreath: in square of fillet-pattern.</p>	<p>Same inscr. Male figure, facing; clad in himation; r. hand on hip; wears petasus. (Hermes?).</p> <p>A to l., . [Pl. xvii. 4.]</p> <p>Same inscr. King, facing, seated cross-legged on cushion; sword on his knees: in square of fillet- pattern.</p> <p>to r., . [Pl. xvii. 5.]</p> <p>” ”</p> <p>” .</p> <p>” ”</p>
21	Æ 9			
22	Æ 9			
23	Æ 9			
24	Æ .85			
25	Æ 1.05		<p>Similar.</p>	<p>Same inscr. Indian humped bull r.</p> <p>to r., . [Pl. xvii. 6.]</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΑΥΟΥ Apollo l.; holds in r. hand arrow; in l., bow.	𐎢𐎠𐎧𐎫𐎡𐎹𐎠𐎥 (<i>Maharajasa</i> <i>Moasa</i>). Tripod, in square of dots.
26		Æ ·6	to l, Μ .	[Pl. xvii. 7.]
27		Æ ·55	„ Μ .	
28		Æ ·8	Same inscr. Horse r., trotting.	Same inscr. Bow in case. to l, Ν .

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
A Z E S.				
(a) <i>Silver; type, Zeus.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ The king r., on horseback; holds lance, couched.	𐌸𐌵.~ 𐌸𐌵𐌵𐌵𐌵 𐌸𐌵𐌵𐌵 𐌸Λ? (Maharajasa <i>rajarajasa mahātasa Ayasa</i>). Zeus l., radiate; r. hand advanced; in l., long sceptre.
1	146.5	AR 1.1	below, 𐌸.	to l.,  ; to r., 𐌸. [Pl. xvii. 8.]
			Similar.	Same inscr. Zeus, facing, laur.; holds winged thunderbolt and long sceptre.
2	145.7	AR 1.15		to l.,  ; to r.,  . [I. O. C. Pl. xvii. 9.]
3	150.3	AR 1.05		" " " "
4	140.6	AR 1.1	below, 𐌸.	"  ; " ? [I. O. C.]
5	35.5	AR .65		to l.,  ; to r.,  . [I. O. C. Pl. xvii. 10.]
			Similar.	Same inscr. Zeus, facing, laur.; hurls with r. thunderbolt; and holds in l., long sceptre.
6	37.9	AR .7	below, 𐌸.	to l.,  ; to r., ? [Pl. xvii. 11.]
7	35.	AR .65	" "	" " " "

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ The king r., on horseback; holds whip.	𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎶 𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎶 𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎶 𐎲𐎠𐎹 (Maharajasa <i>rajarajasa mahātasa Ayasa</i>). Zeus l.; holds in r. hand, wreath-bearing Nike; in l., long sceptre.
8	128.	Æ 95	below, 𐎲.	to l., 𐎲; to r., 𐎠.
9	146.7	Æ 1.1	to r., 𐎠.	” ” ” 𐎠.
10	140.	Æ 1.1	” 𐎠.	” ” ” 𐎠. 𐎠
11	136.8	Æ 1.	” 𐎠.	” ” ” [I. O. C. Pl. xvii. 12.]
12	142.3	Æ 95	” 𐎠.	” ” ” ”
13	149.	Æ 1.1	” 𐎠.	” ” ” ”
14	136.	Æ 9	” 𐎠.	” 𐎲; ” 𐎠. 𐎠
15	150.4	Æ 9	” 𐎠.	” ” ” ” [I. O. C.]
16	128.7	Æ 95	” 𐎠.	” 𐎲; ” 𐎠. 𐎠
17	148.7	Æ 95	” 𐎲.	” ” ” 𐎠. 𐎠
18	149.	Æ 9	” 𐎠.	” 𐎠; ” 𐎠. 𐎠
19	147.7	Æ 95	” 𐎠.	” ” ” ” [I. O. C.]
20	147.	Æ 95	” 𐎠.	” 𐎠; ” mon. 𐎠

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ The king r., on horseback; holds whip.</p>	<p>𐤀𐤂.𐤀𐤁𐤁𐤂 𐤀𐤁𐤂𐤂𐤂𐤂𐤂 𐤀𐤁𐤂𐤂𐤁 𐤀𐤂𐤂 (Maharajasa rajaraajasa mahātasa Ayasa). Zeus l.; holds in r. hand, wreath-bearing Nike; in l., long sceptre.</p>
21	32.9	AR 6	to r., Ψ.	to l., 𐤀; to r., 𐤂. 𐤀𐤂 𐤂
22	28.5	AR 6	” ”	” ” ” ”
23	33.3	AR 55	” 𐤁.	” 𐤀𐤂; ” 𐤂.
24	34.8	AR 6	” 𐤂.	” ” ” ” [I. O. C. Pl. xvii. 13.]
25	30.	AR 6	” 𐤀. (inverted).	” 𐤀𐤂; ” ”
26	36.5	AR 6	” 𐤂.	” ” ” ”
27	37.	AR 6	” ”	” ” ” ”
28	35.6	AR 6	” 𐤀.	” ” ” 𐤂. [I. O. C.]
29	36.8	AR 6	” 𐤂.	” ” ” 𐤂.
30	33.5	AR 55	” 𐤂.	” 𐤀𐤂; ” uncertain letter.
31	27.4	AR 6	” 𐤀.	” ” ” 𐤂. [I. O. C.]
32	33.9	AR 6	” 𐤂.	” Σ; ” 𐤀𐤂 𐤀.
33	34.	AR 65	” 𐤀.	” 𐤀𐤂; ” mon. 𐤂.
34	30.5	AR 6	” ”	” ” ” ” ” [I. O. C.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ The king r., on horseback; holds whip.</p>	<p>𐎧𐎫𐎼𐎿𐎲 𐎧𐎫𐎼𐎿𐎲 𐎧𐎫𐎼𐎿𐎲 𐎧𐎫𐎼𐎿 (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahātasa Ayasa). Zeus l.; holds in r. hand, wreath-bearing Nike; in l. long sceptre.</p>
35	31.	℞ 65	to r., Ψ.	to l., ⌘; to r., ☐ 𐎧.
36	36.4	℞ 6	„ 𐎧.	„ „ „ „ „
37	36.2	℞ 6	„ 𐎧.	„ „ „ 𐎧.
38	37.2	℞ 6	„ 𐎧.	„ „ „ Α 𐎧.
39	32.9	℞ 6	„ 𐎧.	„ „ „ „ „
40	35.8	℞ 6	„ 𐎧.	„ „ „ 〇 „
41	30.2	℞ 5	„ 𐎧.	„ „ „ „ 𐎧. [I. O. C.]
42	31.	℞ 55	„ 𐎧.	„ „ „ Δ Μ. 𐎧 „
43	33.	℞ 6	„ 𐎧.	„ „ „ Β 𐎧.
44	28.7	℞ 6	„ 𐎧.	„ „ „ „ „
45	22.6	℞ 6	„ 𐎧.	„ „ „ „ „
46	35.3	℞ 6	„ 𐎧.	„ „ „ „ 𐎧.
47	35.2	℞ 6	„ 𐎧.	„ „ „ „ 𐎧.
48	37.2	℞ 6	„ 𐎧.	„ „ „ „ „ [I. O. C.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ The king r., on horseback; holds whip.	𐤀𐤂.~𐤀𐤂 𐤀𐤂𐤂𐤂𐤂 𐤀𐤂𐤂𐤂~ 𐤀𐤂𐤂 (Maharajasa <i>rajarajasa mahātasa Ayasa</i>). Zeus l.; holds in r. hand, wreath-bearing Nike; in l., long sceptre.
49	32·	AR·55	to r., 𐤀.	to l., 𐤀; to r., 𐤂.
50	34·8	AR·55	„ 𐤀.	„ „ „ 𐤀.
51	35·5	AR·55	„ uncertain letter.	„ „ „ 𐤀. 𐤀
52	34·3	AR·55	„ „	„ „ „ „
53	27·5	AR·6	„ 𐤀.	„ „ „ 𐤂. [I. O. C.]
54	32·	AR·6	„, 𐤀 𐤂.	„ „ „ „ „
[Most of the above coins are of base metal and very rude execution. In nos. 16 and 46 the inscr. reads <i>rajadirajasa</i>].				
(β) <i>Silver; type, Poseidon.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ King r., on horseback; holds whip.	𐤀𐤂.~𐤀𐤂 𐤀𐤂𐤂𐤂𐤂 𐤀𐤂𐤂𐤂~ 𐤀𐤂𐤂 (Maharajasa <i>rajarajasa mahātasa Ayasa</i>). Po- seidon r.; holds in l. hand, trident.
55	138·	AR·95	to r., 𐤀.	to l., 𐤀; to r., 𐤀. [Pl. XVIII. 1.]





No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟV King r., on horseback; holds whip.	𐤀𐤌𐤁𐤏𐤃𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤁𐤏𐤃𐤕𐤓 𐤕𐤓𐤕 (Maharajasa <i>rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa</i>). Pal- las r.; her r. hand advanced; in her l., spear and shield.
90	144·8	AR·95	to r., 𐤅.	to l., 𐤔; to r., 𐤕. [Pl. XVIII. 8.]
91	146·7	AR·95	" 𐤑.	" 𐤎𐤍; " 𐤎𐤍. (inscr. <i>rajadirajasa</i>).
92	140·5	AR·95	" 𐤙.	" 𐤎𐤍; " 𐤕.
93	146·7	AR·95	" "	" " " 𐤎𐤍. (inscr. <i>rajadirajasa</i>).
94	130·5	AR 1.	" 𐤕.	" 𐤕 𐤎𐤍; " 𐤕.
95	123·8	AR1·05	" 𐤕.	" 𐤎𐤍; " 𐤕.
96	140·2	AR 1.	" 𐤕.	" A 𐤕; " 𐤕. [I. O. C.] (inscr. <i>rajadirajasa</i>).
97	147·8	AR·95	" 𐤕.	" " 𐤕; " 𐤕. [I. O. C.]
98	143·5	AR·95	" 𐤕.	" " " " " "
99	142·8	AR·95	" 𐤕.	" " " " " "
100	147·3	AR·95	" 𐤕; below, uncertain letter.	" 𐤕; " 𐤕. (inscr. <i>rajadirajasa</i>).
101	147.	AR·95	" "	" " " " " "
102	152·9	AR·9	" "	" " " " " "
103	141·4	AR·85	" 𐤕.	" " 𐤕; " " "
104	118·7	AR·9	" 𐤕.	" " " " " "

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ King r., on horseback; holds whip.</p>	<p>𐎧𐎡𐎹𐎶 𐎧𐎡𐎹𐎶 𐎧𐎡𐎹𐎶 𐎧𐎡𐎹 (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa). Pal- las r.; her r. hand advanced; in her l., spear and shield.</p>
105	37.6	AR 6	to r., 𐎧.	to l., 𐎧; to r., 𐎧.
106	36.7	AR 65	„ 𐎧.	„ „ „ „
107	35.6	AR 65		„ „ „ „ [Pl. XVIII. 9.]
108	28.5	AR 6	„ uncertain letter.	„ 𐎧; „ 𐎧. [I. O. C.]

(8) Silver; type, City?

			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ King r., on horseback; holds lance, couched.</p>	<p>𐎧𐎡𐎹𐎶 𐎧𐎡𐎹𐎶 𐎧𐎡𐎹𐎶 𐎧𐎡𐎹 (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa). A City? l.; holds in r. hand, object resembling a brazier; in l., palm bound with fillet.</p>
109	136.5	AR 1.05	to r., 𐎧.	to l., 𐎧; to r., 𐎧. [Pl. XVIII. 10.]
110	143	AR 1	„ 𐎧.	„ „ „ „
111	34.3	AR 7		[to l., 𐎧 𐎧; to r., 𐎧. [Pl. XVIII. 11.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(λ) <i>Bronze; square; type, King on horseback.</i>	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ The king r., on horseback; holds in r. hand, lance, couched.	𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴 𐎧𐎡𐎴 (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa). Humped bull r.
170	Æ .95			above, 𐎧𐎡𐎴 ?.
171	Æ .85			” ” ” (restruck).
172	Æ 1.			” ” 𐎧𐎡𐎴. [I. O. C. Pl. xix. 8.]
173	Æ .95			” 𐎧𐎡𐎴; to r., 𐎧𐎡𐎴.
174	Æ .1	(inser. barbarous).		” ”
175	Æ .9	to r., B.		” 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴.
176	Æ .85	” ”		” ” 𐎧𐎡𐎴.
177	Æ 1.			” 𐎧𐎡𐎴 ?.
			(μ) <i>Bronze; square; type, King on camel.</i>	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ King r., seated on camel; holds whip.	𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎧𐎡𐎴 𐎧𐎡𐎴 (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa). Humped bull r.
178	Æ 1.			to r., 𐎧𐎡𐎴.
179	Æ 1.			” ” [I. O. C.]
180	Æ .85			[Pl. xix. 9.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
(v) <i>Bronze; square; type, Poseidon.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ Poseidon l., clad in himation; r. hand on hip; in l., tri- dent; foot placed on shoulder of river-god.	𐤁𐤓.~𐤁𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓 (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahātasa Ayasa). Female figure, clad in chiton and himation, facing; holds in each hand, long vine-branch.
181	Æ 1.			to l.,  . [Pl. XIX. 10.]
182	Æ 1.			" "
183	Æ 1.			" " [I. O. C.]
* 184	Æ 1·2			" "
<hr/>				
185	Æ ·8		Same inscr. Male figure l., chlamys flying be- hind; holds club and trident.	Same inscr. Female figure r., pep- lum flying; holds long fillet. to r.,  .
(ξ) <i>Bronze; square; animal types.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ Herakles, facing; holds in l hand, club and lion's skin; and with r., crowns himself.	𐤁𐤓.~𐤁𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓 (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa). Horse r.
186	Æ ·9			above,  .
187	Æ ·95		to l.,  .	" " [I. O. C. Pl. XIX. 11.]
<hr/>				
* Restruck on a coin of Hippostratus; for types see coin of Hippostratus, supra, p. 60, no. 15.				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
188	Æ 1.1		ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ Elephant r.	𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎵 𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎧𐎶𐎵 (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa). Humped bull r.
			above, 7.	to r., 𐎧𐎶𐎵.
189	Æ .45		ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑ- ΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ Ele- phant r.	𐎧𐎶𐎵 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎵 𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 (Maharajasa mahatasa Ayasa). Humped bull r.
				[Pl. XIX. 12.]
190	Æ .65		ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣΒ]ΑΣΙΛΕ ΩΝΜΕΓΑΛΟΥΑΕ[Lion r.	𐎧𐎶𐎵 𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 (Maharaja Ayasa). Humped bull l.
			above, 𐎧.	above, 𐎧. [I. O. C.]
(o) <i>Billon</i> ; semi-barbarous coinage.				
			Corrupt legend. King r., on horseback; holds in r. hand ankus(?); before him, symbol 𐎧.*	𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎵 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎵 𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎧𐎶𐎵 𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 (Maharajasa mahatasa dhrami- kasa rajadirajasa Ayasa). City l., turreted, and clad in chiton and peplum; r. hand advanced; in l., cornucopiae.
191	145.4	Æ .85		to l., 𐎧; to r., 𐎧. [Pl. xx. 1.]
192	141.	Æ .8		" " " "
193	142.2	Æ .8		" " " "
* On most of these coins there is an appearance of various Indian letters in the obverse field which are not here inserted, it being doubtful whether they are not mere blunders.				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ King r., on horseback; holds ankus; behind him, bow on sad- dle; beneath, ☉.</p>	<p>𐎧𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎧 𐎧𐎡𐎧𐎡𐎧 𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎧𐎡𐎧 𐎧𐎡𐎧𐎡𐎧 𐎧𐎡𐎧𐎡𐎧 (<i>Indravarma putrasa Aspavarma- sa strategasa jayatasa</i>). Pallas r., armed; her r. hand advanced; in her l., spear and shield; behind, star and ☉.</p>
207	157.2	Æ 85	to r., ☿.	to r., 𐎧; to l., 𐎧. [I. O. C.]
208	159.4	Æ 9	„ „	„ „ „ „ „
209	150.	Æ 85	„ „	„ „ „ ☉ „
210	155.7	Æ 8	„ „	„ „ „ „
211	149.	Æ 8	„ „	„ uncertain letter. „
<hr/> <p>AZES AND AZILISES.</p> <p>(a) <i>Silver.</i></p>				
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ . . ΗΜ- ΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΙΛΙΣΟΥ The king r., on horse- back; holds bow.</p>	<p>𐎧𐎡𐎧𐎡𐎧 𐎧 𐎧𐎡𐎧𐎡𐎧 𐎧𐎡𐎧 (Maharajasa [<i>rajaraja</i>]sa mahatasa Ayasa). Zeus standing l., diad.; holds Nike and long sceptre.</p>
1	31.7	Æ 6	in front, ☉.	to l., 𐎧; to r., 𐎧. [I. O. C. Pl. xx. 3.]




No.	Wt.	Metal. Siz.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(γ) <i>Silver; type, City?</i>	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΙΛΙΣΟΥ The king r., on horseback; holds lance couched.	𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠 (Maharajasa <i>rajarajasa mahatasa Ayilishasa</i>). City (?) l.; holds in r., uncertain object; in l., palm bound with fillet.
7	140.3	AR 1.05		to l., 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠; to r., 𐎧. [Pl. xx. 9.]
8	149.8	AR 1.05	to r., 𐎧.	” ” ” ”
9	146.2	AR 1.	” 𐎧 𐎧.	” ” ” ” [I. O. C.]
10	139.5	AR 1.	” 𐎧 ”	” ” ” ” ”
11	144.9	AR 1.1		” Σ; ” 𐎧. [Pl. xx. 10.]
12	148.5	AR 1.05		” 𐎧 𐎧; ” 𐎧.
13	35.8	AR .7		to l., 𐎧 𐎧; to r., 𐎧.
14	35.3	AR .7		” ” ” ”
15	32.6	AR .65		” 𐎧; ” 𐎧. [Pl. xx. 11.]
16	32.9	AR .7		” ” ” 𐎧.
17	32.2	AR .7		” ” ” 𐎧.
18	34.7	AR .65		” ” ” 𐎧.
19	36.	AR .7		” ” ” 𐎧. [I. O. C.]
20	35.8	AR .65		” 𐎧 𐎧; ” 𐎧.
21	35.	AR .65	to r., 𐎧.	” ” ” ”
22	36.9	AR .7	” 𐎧 𐎧.	” ” ” ”




No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(δ) <i>Bronze; square; type, King on horseback.</i>	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΙΛΙΣΟΥ King r., on horseback; holds lance couched.	ΥΤΗΧΑ? ΥΓ~Υ ΓΥΓ~Υ (<i>Maharajasa mahatasa Ayilishasa</i>). Herakles, diad., naked, seated l.; holds in r. hand club, which rests on knee.
23	Æ 9		to r., Υ Ζ.	to l., Υ Θ. [Pl. XXI. 1.]
24	Æ 95		” ”	” ” ”
			Similar.	Same inser. Elephant r.
25	Æ 85			above, Υ Θ.
26	Æ 75			” ” ” [L. O. C. Pl. XXI. 2.]
			Similar.	ΥΓ~Υ ΓΥΓΥΓΥ ΓΥΓ~Υ ΥΤΗΧΑ? (<i>Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayilishasa</i>). Humped bull r.
27	Æ 9			above, Υ Σ. [Pl. XXI. 3.]
28	Æ 1.05			” Α Ζ.
29	Æ 95			” ” ” [L. O. C.]
30	Æ 1.1			” Π Ψ.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΙΛΙΣΟΥ King r., on horseback; holds lance couched.	<p>𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎶 (Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayilishasa). Humped bull l.</p>
31	Æ1·05			above, Ψ 𐎡. (restruck coin).
32	Æ·95	to r., Ψ .		„ Σ 𐎡.
33	Æ·9	(king to l.)		„ „ „
(ε) Bronze; square; type, King (?) standing.				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΙΛΙΣΟΥ The king (?) standing r., clad in helmet and cloak; holds in l. hand, shield; r. advanced.	<p>𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎶 (Maharajasa rajadirajasa mahatasa Ayilishasa). Nike (?) r., unwinged, clad in short chiton, with inflated veil over her head; holds in r. hand wreath.</p>
34	Æ·9	to r., Δ .		to r., ς . [Pl. XXI. 4.]
35	Æ1·			
36	Æ·85	„ „		to l., Ψ ; to r., uncertain letter. [I. O. C.]
37	Æ·95	„ „		„ „ „ „ „
(ζ) Bronze; square; other types.				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑ]ΛΥ ΑΖΙΛΙΣΥ Herakles, facing, crowning him- self; holds in l. hand club and lion's skin.	<p>𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎠𐎶 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎶 (Maharajasa rajadirajasa mahatasa Ayilishasa). Horse standing r.</p>
38	Æ·9	to l., β .		above, Ξ .
39	Æ·95	„ „		in field, Ψ 𐎡. [I. O. C. Pl. XXI. 5.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΙΑΙΣΟΥ Male figure, facing, clad in himation, head turned to r.; holds in r. hand, sceptre; in l., uncertain object.</p>	<p>𐤁𐤏𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤔𐤕𐤍𐤕𐤏𐤗𐤒 𐤕𐤕𐤇𐤕𐤕𐤕 (Maharajasa <i>rajadirajasa mahatasa Ayilishasa</i>). Lion r., looking back.</p>
40		Æ 1·05	to l., 𐤅𐤕.	above, 𐤕𐤕. [I. O. C. Pl. xxi. 6.]
			Inscr. obscure. Elephant l.	Inscr. obscure; ends 𐤕𐤕𐤇𐤕𐤕𐤕 (Ayilishasa). Humped bull l.
41		Æ 1·05		to l., mon. [I. O. C.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
SPALAHORES, WITH VONONES.				
(a) <i>Silver.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΟΝΩΝΟΥ King r., on horseback; holds lance couched.	𐎱𐎠𐎼𐎿 𐎲𐎡 𐎶𐎵.𐎡𐎹 𐎶𐎵𐎲𐎡𐎹 (Māhārāja <i>bhrata dhramikasa Spalahorasa</i>). Zeus, laur., facing, clad in hima- tion; holds thunderbolt and long sceptre.
1	144.5	AR 1.05		to r., R. [L O. C. Pl. XXI. 7.]
2	37.5	AR .6		to r., R.
3	37.3	AR .7		" " [Pl. XXI. 8.]
4	38.	AR .65		to l., R.
5	37.8	AR .6		" "
(β) <i>Bronze; square.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΟΝΩΝΟΥ Herakles, facing; holds in l. hand, club and lion's skin; and with r., crowns himself.	𐎱𐎠𐎼𐎿 𐎲𐎡 𐎶𐎵.𐎡𐎹 𐎶𐎵𐎲𐎡𐎹 (Māhārāja <i>bhrata dhramikasa Spalahorasa</i>). Pallas l., wearing helmet; holds in r. hand, wreath; in l., spear and shield bound with fillet; sword slung round waist.
6		Æ .85		to l., R.
7		Æ .8		" " [Pl. XXI. 9.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
SPALAGADAMES, WITH VONONES.				
(a) <i>Silver.</i>				
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΟΝΩΝΟΥ King r., on horseback; holds lance couched.</p>	<p>𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤔𐤕 𐤕.𐤅𐤏𐤏 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 <i>Spalahora</i> <i>putrāsa dhramiasa Spalagada-</i> <i>masa</i>). Zeus, facing, laur., clad in himation; holds thunderbolt and long sceptre.</p>
1	36.1	AR 65		to l.,  .
2	36.5	AR 7		„ „ [Pl. xxi. 10.]
3	36.8	AR 6		„  .
4	36.2	AR 65		„ „ [I. O. C.]
(β) <i>Bronze; square.</i>				
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ Herakles, facing; holds in l. hand, club and lion's skin; and with r., crowns himself.</p>	<p>𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤔𐤕 𐤕.𐤅𐤏𐤏 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 <i>Spalahora</i> <i>putrāsa dhramiasa Spalagada</i> <i>masa</i>). Pallas l., wearing hel- met; holds in r. hand, wreath (?); in l., spear and shield bound with fillet; sword slung round waist.</p>
5		Æ 75		to l.,  .
6		Æ 8		„ „ [Pl. xxi. 11.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
SPALAGADAMES, WITH SPALYRIS.				
(a) <i>Bronze; square.</i>				
			ΕΠΑΛΥΡΙΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙ- ΟΥ ΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ King r., on horseback.	𐎱𐎠𐎼𐎿𐎶 𐎠𐎹𐎡𐎹 𐎶𐎵𐎡𐎹𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎡𐎹𐎶 <i>Spalahora</i> <i>putrāsa dhramiasa Spalagada-</i> <i>masa</i>). Herakles, diad., seated l. on rocks; holds in r. hand, club, which rests on knee.
1		Æ 85		to l.,  . [Pl. xxi. 12.]
2		Æ 8		" "
3		Æ 85		"  .
SPALIRISES; AS KING'S BROTHER.				
(a) <i>Silver.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΔΕΛ- ΦΟΥ ΕΠΑΛΙΡΙΣΟΥ King r., on horseback; holds lance couched.	𐎱𐎠𐎼𐎿𐎶 . 𐎠𐎹𐎡𐎹 * 𐎶𐎵𐎡𐎹𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎡𐎹𐎶 <i>(Māhārāja</i> <i>bhrahā dhramiasa Spalirīṣasa)</i> . Zeus, facing, wearing himation; holds thunderbolt and long sceptre.
1	36.6	AR 55		to l.,  . [Pl. xxii. 1.]
2	26.7	AR 6		" "

* Or . 𐎠𐎹𐎡𐎹 *bhratrā*. V. Sallet writes (p. 352), die Form *bhrahā* für Bruder wird von sachkundiger Seite für berechtigt erklärt.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">SPALIRISES; AS KING.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(a) <i>Bronze; square.</i></p>				
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛ- ΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΣΠΑΛΙΡΙΣΟΥ</p> <p>King, standing l.; holds battle-axe; bow at his side.</p>	<p>𐤁𐤓𐤕.~𐤁𐤓𐤕~ 𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 (Maharajasa <i>māhātakasa Spaliriśasa</i>). Zeus, radiate, seated l. on throne; r. hand extended; in l., sceptre.</p>
1		Æ ·9		to r., ⊕.
2		Æ ·9		” ” *
3		Æ ·95		
4		Æ ·9		” ” [I. O. C. Pl. xxii. 2.]
5		Æ ·9		” ⊗. [I. O. C.]

* Restruck on copper of Vonones with Spalahores or Spalagadames (?).
Club of Herakles seen on obv. (?).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
SPALIRISES, WITH AZES.				
(a) <i>Silver.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑ- ΛΟΥ ΠΑΛΙΡΙΣΟΥ King r., on horseback; holds lance couched.	𐎧𐎡𐎴.𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎢𐎣 𐎧𐎡𐎴 (Maharajasa mahātakasa Ayasa). Zeus, facing, laur., clad in himation; holds thun- derbolt and long sceptre.
1	37.7	Æ .6		to l., ☒; to r., 𐎧.
2	37.8	Æ .6		" " " "
3	34.5	Æ .65		" " " [I. O. C. Pl. xxii. 3.]
4	30.9	Æ .65		" " " " [I. O. C.]
(β) <i>Bronze; round.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑ- ΛΟΥ ΠΑΛΙΡΙΣΟΥ King r., on horseback; holds ankus.	𐎧𐎡𐎴.𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎧𐎡𐎴𐎢𐎣 𐎧𐎡𐎴 (Maharajasa mahātakasa Ayasa). Strung bow and arrow l.
5		Æ .95		above, ☉. [Pl. xxii. 4.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
GONDOPHARES.				
(a) <i>Base silver; type, Zeus.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΙ ΝΙΔΟΦΡΡ The king r., on horse- back; arm extended; in front, ☩.	𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿𐏀𐏁𐏂𐏃𐏄𐏅𐏆𐏇𐏈𐏉𐏊𐏋𐏌𐏍𐏎𐏏𐏐𐏑𐏒𐏓𐏔𐏕𐏖𐏗𐏘𐏙𐏚𐏛𐏜𐏝𐏞𐏟𐏠𐏡𐏢𐏣𐏤𐏥𐏦𐏧𐏨𐏩𐏪𐏫𐏬𐏭𐏮𐏯𐏰𐏱𐏲𐏳𐏴𐏵𐏶𐏷𐏸𐏹𐏺𐏻𐏼𐏽𐏾𐏿𐐀𐐁𐐂𐐃𐐄𐐅𐐆𐐇𐐈𐐉𐐊𐐋𐐌𐐍𐐎𐐏𐐐𐐑𐐒𐐓𐐔𐐕𐐖𐐗𐐘𐐙𐐚𐐛𐐜𐐝𐐞𐐟𐐠𐐡𐐢𐐣𐐤𐐥𐐦𐐧𐐨𐐩𐐪𐐫𐐬𐐭𐐮𐐯𐐰𐐱𐐲𐐳𐐴𐐵𐐶𐐷𐐸𐐹𐐺𐐻𐐼𐐽𐐾𐐿𐑀𐑁𐑂𐑃𐑄𐑅𐑆𐑇𐑈𐑉𐑊𐑋𐑌𐑍𐑎𐑏𐑐𐑑𐑒𐑓𐑔𐑕𐑖𐑗𐑘𐑙𐑚𐑛𐑜𐑝𐑞𐑟𐑠𐑡𐑢𐑣𐑤𐑥𐑦𐑧𐑨𐑩𐑪𐑫𐑬𐑭𐑮𐑯𐑰𐑱𐑲𐑳𐑴𐑵𐑶𐑷𐑸𐑹𐑺𐑻𐑼𐑽𐑾𐑿𐒀𐒁𐒂𐒃𐒄𐒅𐒆𐒇𐒈𐒉𐒊𐒋𐒌𐒍𐒎𐒏𐒐𐒑𐒒𐒓𐒔𐒕𐒖𐒗𐒘𐒙𐒚𐒛𐒜𐒝𐒞𐒟𐒠𐒡𐒢𐒣𐒤𐒥𐒦𐒧𐒨𐒩𐒪𐒫𐒬𐒭𐒮𐒯𐒰𐒱𐒲𐒳𐒴𐒵𐒶𐒷𐒸𐒹𐒺𐒻𐒼𐒽𐒾𐒿𐓀𐓁𐓂𐓃𐓄𐓅𐓆𐓇𐓈𐓉𐓊𐓋𐓌𐓍𐓎𐓏𐓐𐓑𐓒𐓓𐓔𐓕𐓖𐓗𐓘𐓙𐓚𐓛𐓜𐓝𐓞𐓟𐓠𐓡𐓢𐓣𐓤𐓥𐓦𐓧𐓨𐓩𐓪𐓫𐓬𐓭𐓮𐓯𐓰𐓱𐓲𐓳𐓴𐓵𐓶𐓷𐓸𐓹𐓺𐓻𐓼𐓽𐓾𐓿𐔀𐔁𐔂𐔃𐔄𐔅𐔆𐔇𐔈𐔉𐔊𐔋𐔌𐔍𐔎𐔏𐔐𐔑𐔒𐔓𐔔𐔕𐔖𐔗𐔘𐔙𐔚𐔛𐔜𐔝𐔞𐔟𐔠𐔡𐔢𐔣𐔤𐔥𐔦𐔧𐔨𐔩𐔪𐔫𐔬𐔭𐔮𐔯𐔰𐔱𐔲𐔳𐔴𐔵𐔶𐔷𐔸𐔹𐔺𐔻𐔼𐔽𐔾𐔿𐕀𐕁𐕂𐕃𐕄𐕅𐕆𐕇𐕈𐕉𐕊𐕋𐕌𐕍𐕎𐕏𐕐𐕑𐕒𐕓𐕔𐕕𐕖𐕗𐕘𐕙𐕚𐕛𐕜𐕝𐕞𐕟𐕠𐕡𐕢𐕣𐕤𐕥𐕦𐕧𐕨𐕩𐕪𐕫𐕬𐕭𐕮𐕯𐕰𐕱𐕲𐕳𐕴𐕵𐕶𐕷𐕸𐕹𐕺𐕻𐕼𐕽𐕾𐕿𐖀𐖁𐖂𐖃𐖄𐖅𐖆𐖇𐖈𐖉𐖊𐖋𐖌𐖍𐖎𐖏𐖐𐖑𐖒𐖓𐖔𐖕𐖖𐖗𐖘𐖙𐖚𐖛𐖜𐖝𐖞𐖟𐖠𐖡𐖢𐖣𐖤𐖥𐖦𐖧𐖨𐖩𐖪𐖫𐖬𐖭𐖮𐖯𐖰𐖱𐖲𐖳𐖴𐖵𐖶𐖷𐖸𐖹𐖺𐖻𐖼𐖽𐖾𐖿𐗀𐗁𐗂𐗃𐗄𐗅𐗆𐗇𐗈𐗉𐗊𐗋𐗌𐗍𐗎𐗏𐗐𐗑𐗒𐗓𐗔𐗕𐗖𐗗𐗘𐗙𐗚𐗛𐗜𐗝𐗞𐗟𐗠𐗡𐗢𐗣𐗤𐗥𐗦𐗧𐗨𐗩𐗪𐗫𐗬𐗭𐗮𐗯𐗰𐗱𐗲𐗳𐗴𐗵𐗶𐗷𐗸𐗹𐗺𐗻𐗼𐗽𐗾𐗿𐘀𐘁𐘂𐘃𐘄𐘅𐘆𐘇𐘈𐘉𐘊𐘋𐘌𐘍𐘎𐘏𐘐𐘑𐘒𐘓𐘔𐘕𐘖𐘗𐘘𐘙𐘚𐘛𐘜𐘝𐘞𐘟𐘠𐘡𐘢𐘣𐘤𐘥𐘦𐘧𐘨𐘩𐘪𐘫𐘬𐘭𐘮𐘯𐘰𐘱𐘲𐘳𐘴𐘵𐘶𐘷𐘸𐘹𐘺𐘻𐘼𐘽𐘾𐘿𐙀𐙁𐙂𐙃𐙄𐙅𐙆𐙇𐙈𐙉𐙊𐙋𐙌𐙍𐙎𐙏𐙐𐙑𐙒𐙓𐙔𐙕𐙖𐙗𐙘𐙙𐙚𐙛𐙜𐙝𐙞𐙟𐙠𐙡𐙢𐙣𐙤𐙥𐙦𐙧𐙨𐙩𐙪𐙫𐙬𐙭𐙮𐙯𐙰𐙱𐙲𐙳𐙴𐙵𐙶𐙷𐙸𐙹𐙺𐙻𐙼𐙽𐙾𐙿𐚀𐚁𐚂𐚃𐚄𐚅𐚆𐚇𐚈𐚉𐚊𐚋𐚌𐚍𐚎𐚏𐚐𐚑𐚒𐚓𐚔𐚕𐚖𐚗𐚘𐚙𐚚𐚛𐚜𐚝𐚞𐚟𐚠𐚡𐚢𐚣𐚤𐚥𐚦𐚧𐚨𐚩𐚪𐚫𐚬𐚭𐚮𐚯𐚰𐚱𐚲𐚳𐚴𐚵𐚶𐚷𐚸𐚹𐚺𐚻𐚼𐚽𐚾𐚿𐛀𐛁𐛂𐛃𐛄𐛅𐛆𐛇𐛈𐛉𐛊𐛋𐛌𐛍𐛎𐛏𐛐𐛑𐛒𐛓𐛔𐛕𐛖𐛗𐛘𐛙𐛚𐛛𐛜𐛝𐛞𐛟𐛠𐛡𐛢𐛣𐛤𐛥𐛦𐛧𐛨𐛩𐛪𐛫𐛬𐛭𐛮𐛯𐛰𐛱𐛲𐛳𐛴𐛵𐛶𐛷𐛸𐛹𐛺𐛻𐛼𐛽𐛾𐛿𐜀𐜁𐜂𐜃𐜄𐜅𐜆𐜇𐜈𐜉𐜊𐜋𐜌𐜍𐜎𐜏𐜐𐜑𐜒𐜓𐜔𐜕𐜖𐜗𐜘𐜙𐜚𐜛𐜜𐜝𐜞𐜟𐜠𐜡𐜢𐜣𐜤𐜥𐜦𐜧𐜨𐜩𐜪𐜫𐜬𐜭𐜮𐜯𐜰𐜱𐜲𐜳𐜴𐜵𐜶𐜷𐜸𐜹𐜺𐜻𐜼𐜽𐜾𐜿𐝀𐝁𐝂𐝃𐝄𐝅𐝆𐝇𐝈𐝉𐝊𐝋𐝌𐝍𐝎𐝏𐝐𐝑𐝒𐝓𐝔𐝕𐝖𐝗𐝘𐝙𐝚𐝛𐝜𐝝𐝞𐝟𐝠𐝡𐝢𐝣𐝤𐝥𐝦𐝧𐝨𐝩𐝪𐝫𐝬𐝭𐝮𐝯𐝰𐝱𐝲𐝳𐝴𐝵𐝶𐝷𐝸𐝹𐝺𐝻𐝼𐝽𐝾𐝿𐞀𐞁𐞂𐞃𐞄𐞅𐞆𐞇𐞈𐞉𐞊𐞋𐞌𐞍𐞎𐞏𐞐𐞑𐞒𐞓𐞔𐞕𐞖𐞗𐞘𐞙𐞚𐞛𐞜𐞝𐞞𐞟𐞠𐞡𐞢𐞣𐞤𐞥𐞦𐞧𐞨𐞩𐞪𐞫𐞬𐞭𐞮𐞯𐞰𐞱𐞲𐞳𐞴𐞵𐞶𐞷𐞸𐞹𐞺𐞻𐞼𐞽𐞾𐞿𐟀𐟁𐟂𐟃𐟄𐟅𐟆𐟇𐟈𐟉𐟊𐟋𐟌𐟍𐟎𐟏𐟐𐟑𐟒𐟓𐟔𐟕𐟖𐟗𐟘𐟙𐟚𐟛𐟜𐟝𐟞𐟟𐟠𐟡𐟢𐟣𐟤𐟥𐟦𐟧𐟨𐟩𐟪𐟫𐟬𐟭𐟮𐟯𐟰𐟱𐟲𐟳𐟴𐟵𐟶𐟷𐟸𐟹𐟺𐟻𐟼𐟽𐟾𐟿𐠀𐠁𐠂𐠃𐠄𐠅𐠆𐠇𐠈𐠉𐠊𐠋𐠌𐠍𐠎𐠏𐠐𐠑𐠒𐠓𐠔𐠕𐠖𐠗𐠘𐠙𐠚𐠛𐠜𐠝𐠞𐠟𐠠𐠡𐠢𐠣𐠤𐠥𐠦𐠧𐠨𐠩𐠪𐠫𐠬𐠭𐠮𐠯𐠰𐠱𐠲𐠳𐠴𐠵𐠶𐠷𐠸𐠹𐠺𐠻𐠼𐠽𐠾𐠿𐡀𐡁𐡂𐡃𐡄𐡅𐡆𐡇𐡈𐡉𐡊𐡋𐡌𐡍𐡎𐡏𐡐𐡑𐡒𐡓𐡔𐡕𐡖𐡗𐡘𐡙𐡚𐡛𐡜𐡝𐡞𐡟𐡠𐡡𐡢𐡣𐡤𐡥𐡦𐡧𐡨𐡩𐡪𐡫𐡬𐡭𐡮𐡯𐡰𐡱𐡲𐡳𐡴𐡵𐡶𐡷𐡸𐡹𐡺𐡻𐡼𐡽𐡾𐡿𐢀𐢁𐢂𐢃𐢄𐢅𐢆𐢇𐢈𐢉𐢊𐢋𐢌𐢍𐢎𐢏𐢐𐢑𐢒𐢓𐢔𐢕𐢖𐢗𐢘𐢙𐢚𐢛𐢜𐢝𐢞𐢟𐢠𐢡𐢢𐢣𐢤𐢥𐢦𐢧𐢨𐢩𐢪𐢫𐢬𐢭𐢮𐢯𐢰𐢱𐢲𐢳𐢴𐢵𐢶𐢷𐢸𐢹𐢺𐢻𐢼𐢽𐢾𐢿𐣀𐣁𐣂𐣃𐣄𐣅𐣆𐣇𐣈𐣉𐣊𐣋𐣌𐣍𐣎𐣏𐣐𐣑𐣒𐣓𐣔𐣕𐣖𐣗𐣘𐣙𐣚𐣛𐣜𐣝𐣞𐣟𐣠𐣡𐣢𐣣𐣤𐣥𐣦𐣧𐣨𐣩𐣪𐣫𐣬𐣭𐣮𐣯𐣰𐣱𐣲𐣳𐣴𐣵𐣶𐣷𐣸𐣹𐣺𐣻𐣼𐣽𐣾𐣿𐤀𐤁𐤂𐤃𐤄𐤅𐤆𐤇𐤈𐤉𐤊𐤋𐤌𐤍𐤎𐤏𐤐𐤑𐤒𐤓𐤔𐤕𐤖𐤗𐤘𐤙𐤚𐤛𐤜𐤝𐤞𐤟𐤠𐤡𐤢𐤣𐤤𐤥𐤦𐤧𐤨𐤩𐤪𐤫𐤬𐤭𐤮𐤯𐤰𐤱𐤲𐤳𐤴𐤵𐤶𐤷𐤸𐤹𐤺𐤻𐤼𐤽𐤾𐤿𐥀𐥁𐥂𐥃𐥄𐥅𐥆𐥇𐥈𐥉𐥊𐥋𐥌𐥍𐥎𐥏𐥐𐥑𐥒𐥓𐥔𐥕𐥖𐥗𐥘𐥙𐥚𐥛𐥜𐥝𐥞𐥟𐥠𐥡𐥢𐥣𐥤𐥥𐥦𐥧𐥨𐥩𐥪𐥫𐥬𐥭𐥮𐥯𐥰𐥱𐥲𐥳𐥴𐥵𐥶𐥷𐥸𐥹𐥺𐥻𐥼𐥽𐥾𐥿𐦀𐦁𐦂𐦃𐦄𐦅𐦆𐦇𐦈𐦉𐦊𐦋𐦌𐦍𐦎𐦏𐦐𐦑𐦒𐦓𐦔𐦕𐦖𐦗𐦘𐦙𐦚𐦛𐦜𐦝𐦞𐦟𐦠𐦡𐦢𐦣𐦤𐦥𐦦𐦧𐦨𐦩𐦪𐦫𐦬𐦭𐦮𐦯𐦰𐦱𐦲𐦳𐦴𐦵𐦶𐦷𐦸𐦹𐦺𐦻𐦼𐦽𐦾𐦿𐧀𐧁𐧂𐧃𐧄𐧅𐧆𐧇𐧈𐧉𐧊𐧋𐧌𐧍𐧎𐧏𐧐𐧑𐧒𐧓𐧔𐧕𐧖𐧗𐧘𐧙𐧚𐧛𐧜𐧝𐧞𐧟𐧠𐧡𐧢𐧣𐧤𐧥𐧦𐧧𐧨𐧩𐧪𐧫𐧬𐧭𐧮𐧯𐧰𐧱𐧲𐧳𐧴𐧵𐧶𐧷𐧸𐧹𐧺𐧻𐧼𐧽𐧾𐧿𐨀𐨁𐨂𐨃𐨄𐨅𐨆𐨇𐨈𐨉𐨊𐨋𐨌𐨍𐨎𐨏𐨐𐨑𐨒𐨓𐨔𐨕𐨖𐨗𐨘𐨙𐨚𐨛𐨜𐨝𐨞𐨟𐨠𐨡𐨢𐨣𐨤𐨥𐨦𐨧𐨨𐨩𐨪𐨫𐨬𐨭𐨮𐨯𐨰𐨱𐨲𐨳𐨴𐨵𐨶𐨷𐨹𐨺𐨸𐨻𐨼𐨽𐨾𐨿𐩀𐩁𐩂𐩃𐩄𐩅𐩆𐩇𐩈𐩉𐩊𐩋𐩌𐩍𐩎𐩏𐩐𐩑𐩒𐩓𐩔𐩕𐩖𐩗𐩘𐩙𐩚𐩛𐩜𐩝𐩞𐩟𐩠𐩡𐩢𐩣𐩤𐩥𐩦𐩧𐩨𐩩𐩪𐩫𐩬𐩭𐩮𐩯𐩰𐩱𐩲𐩳𐩴𐩵𐩶𐩷𐩸𐩹𐩺𐩻𐩼𐩽𐩾𐩿𐪀𐪁𐪂𐪃𐪄𐪅𐪆𐪇𐪈𐪉𐪊𐪋𐪌𐪍𐪎𐪏𐪐𐪑𐪒𐪓𐪔𐪕𐪖𐪗𐪘𐪙𐪚𐪛𐪜𐪝𐪞𐪟𐪠𐪡𐪢𐪣𐪤𐪥𐪦𐪧𐪨𐪩𐪪𐪫𐪬𐪭𐪮𐪯𐪰𐪱𐪲𐪳𐪴𐪵𐪶𐪷𐪸𐪹𐪺𐪻𐪼𐪽𐪾𐪿𐫀𐫁𐫂𐫃𐫄𐫅𐫆𐫇𐫈𐫉𐫊𐫋𐫌𐫍𐫎𐫏𐫐𐫑𐫒𐫓𐫔𐫕𐫖𐫗𐫘𐫙𐫚𐫛𐫜𐫝𐫞𐫟𐫠𐫡𐫢𐫣𐫤𐫦𐫥𐫧𐫨𐫩𐫪𐫫𐫬𐫭𐫮𐫯𐫰𐫱𐫲𐫳𐫴𐫵𐫶𐫷𐫸𐫹𐫺𐫻𐫼𐫽𐫾𐫿𐬀𐬁𐬂𐬃𐬄𐬅𐬆𐬇𐬈𐬉𐬊𐬋𐬌𐬍𐬎𐬏𐬐𐬑𐬒𐬓𐬔𐬕𐬖𐬗𐬘𐬙𐬚𐬛𐬜𐬝𐬞𐬟𐬠𐬡𐬢𐬣𐬤𐬥𐬦𐬧𐬨𐬩𐬪𐬫𐬬𐬭𐬮𐬯𐬰𐬱𐬲𐬳𐬴𐬵𐬶𐬷𐬸𐬹𐬺𐬻𐬼𐬽𐬾𐬿𐭀𐭁𐭂𐭃𐭄𐭅𐭆𐭇𐭈𐭉𐭊𐭋𐭌𐭍𐭎𐭏𐭐𐭑𐭒𐭓𐭔𐭕𐭖𐭗𐭘𐭙𐭚𐭛𐭜𐭝𐭞𐭟𐭠𐭡𐭢𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷𐭸𐭹𐭺𐭻𐭼𐭽𐭾𐭿𐮀𐮁𐮂𐮃𐮄𐮅𐮆𐮇𐮈𐮉𐮊𐮋𐮌𐮍𐮎𐮏𐮐𐮑𐮒𐮓𐮔𐮕𐮖𐮗𐮘𐮙𐮚𐮛𐮜𐮝𐮞𐮟𐮠𐮡𐮢𐮣𐮤𐮥𐮦𐮧𐮨𐮩𐮪𐮫𐮬𐮭𐮮𐮯𐮰𐮱𐮲𐮳𐮴𐮵𐮶𐮷𐮸𐮹𐮺𐮻𐮼𐮽𐮾𐮿𐯀𐯁𐯂𐯃𐯄𐯅𐯆𐯇𐯈𐯉𐯊𐯋𐯌𐯍𐯎𐯏𐯐𐯑𐯒𐯓𐯔𐯕𐯖𐯗𐯘𐯙𐯚𐯛𐯜𐯝𐯞𐯟𐯠𐯡𐯢𐯣𐯤𐯥𐯦𐯧𐯨𐯩𐯪𐯫𐯬𐯭𐯮𐯯𐯰𐯱𐯲𐯳𐯴𐯵𐯶𐯷𐯸𐯹𐯺𐯻𐯼𐯽𐯾𐯿𐰀𐰁𐰂𐰃𐰄𐰅𐰆𐰇𐰈𐰉𐰊𐰋𐰌𐰍𐰎𐰏𐰐𐰑𐰒𐰓𐰔𐰕𐰖𐰗𐰘𐰙𐰚𐰛𐰜𐰝𐰞𐰟𐰠𐰡𐰢𐰣𐰤𐰥𐰦𐰧𐰨𐰩𐰪𐰫𐰬𐰭𐰮𐰯𐰰𐰱𐰲𐰳𐰴𐰵𐰶𐰷𐰸𐰹𐰺𐰻𐰼𐰽𐰾𐰿𐱀𐱁𐱂𐱃𐱄𐱅𐱆𐱇𐱈𐱉𐱊𐱋𐱌𐱍𐱎𐱏𐱐𐱑𐱒𐱓𐱔𐱕𐱖𐱗𐱘𐱙𐱚𐱛𐱜𐱝𐱞𐱟𐱠𐱡𐱢𐱣𐱤𐱥𐱦𐱧𐱨𐱩𐱪𐱫𐱬𐱭𐱮𐱯𐱰𐱱𐱲𐱳𐱴𐱵𐱶𐱷𐱸𐱹𐱺𐱻𐱼𐱽𐱾𐱿𐲀𐲁𐲂𐲃𐲄𐲅𐲆𐲇𐲈𐲉𐲊𐲋𐲌𐲍𐲎𐲏𐲐𐲑𐲒𐲓𐲔𐲕𐲖𐲗𐲘𐲙𐲚𐲛𐲜𐲝𐲞𐲟𐲠𐲡𐲢𐲣𐲤𐲥𐲦𐲧𐲨𐲩𐲪𐲫𐲬𐲭𐲮𐲯𐲰𐲱𐲲𐲳𐲴𐲵𐲶𐲷𐲸𐲹𐲺𐲻𐲼𐲽𐲾𐲿𐳀𐳁𐳂𐳃𐳄𐳅𐳆𐳇𐳈𐳉𐳊𐳋𐳌𐳍𐳎𐳏𐳐𐳑𐳒𐳓𐳔𐳕𐳖𐳗𐳘𐳙𐳚𐳛𐳜𐳝𐳞𐳟𐳠𐳡𐳢𐳣𐳤𐳥𐳦𐳧𐳨𐳩𐳪𐳫𐳬𐳭𐳮𐳯𐳰𐳱𐳲𐳳𐳴𐳵𐳶𐳷𐳸𐳹𐳺𐳻𐳼𐳽𐳾𐳿𐴀𐴁𐴂𐴃𐴄𐴅𐴆𐴇𐴈𐴉𐴊𐴋𐴌𐴍𐴎𐴏𐴐𐴑𐴒𐴓𐴔𐴕𐴖𐴗𐴘𐴙𐴚𐴛𐴜𐴝𐴞𐴟𐴠𐴡𐴢𐴣𐴤𐴥𐴦𐴧𐴨𐴩𐴪𐴫𐴬𐴭𐴮𐴯𐴰𐴱𐴲𐴳𐴴𐴵𐴶𐴷𐴸𐴹𐴺𐴻𐴼𐴽𐴾𐴿𐵀𐵁𐵂𐵃𐵄𐵅𐵆𐵇𐵈𐵉𐵊𐵋𐵌𐵍𐵎𐵏𐵐𐵑𐵒𐵓𐵔𐵕𐵖𐵗𐵘𐵙𐵚𐵛𐵜𐵝𐵞𐵟𐵠𐵡𐵢𐵣𐵤𐵥𐵦𐵧𐵨𐵩𐵪𐵫𐵬𐵭𐵮𐵯𐵰𐵱𐵲𐵳𐵴𐵵𐵶𐵷𐵸𐵹𐵺𐵻𐵼𐵽𐵾𐵿𐶀𐶁𐶂𐶃𐶄𐶅𐶆𐶇𐶈𐶉𐶊𐶋𐶌𐶍𐶎𐶏𐶐𐶑𐶒𐶓𐶔𐶕𐶖𐶗𐶘𐶙𐶚𐶛𐶜𐶝𐶞𐶟𐶠𐶡𐶢𐶣𐶤𐶥𐶦𐶧𐶨𐶩𐶪𐶫𐶬𐶭𐶮𐶯𐶰𐶱𐶲𐶳𐶴𐶵𐶶𐶷𐶸𐶹𐶺𐶻𐶼𐶽𐶾𐶿𐷀𐷁𐷂𐷃𐷄𐷅𐷆𐷇𐷈𐷉𐷊𐷋𐷌𐷍𐷎𐷏𐷐𐷑𐷒𐷓𐷔𐷕𐷖𐷗𐷘𐷙𐷚𐷛𐷜𐷝𐷞𐷟𐷠𐷡𐷢𐷣𐷤𐷥𐷦𐷧𐷨𐷩𐷪𐷫𐷬𐷭𐷮𐷯𐷰𐷱𐷲𐷳𐷴𐷵𐷶𐷷𐷸𐷹𐷺𐷻𐷼𐷽𐷾𐷿𐸀𐸁𐸂𐸃𐸄𐸅𐸆𐸇𐸈𐸉𐸊𐸋𐸌𐸍𐸎𐸏𐸐𐸑𐸒𐸓𐸔𐸕𐸖𐸗𐸘𐸙𐸚𐸛𐸜𐸝𐸞𐸟𐸠𐸡𐸢𐸣𐸤𐸥𐸦𐸧𐸨𐸩𐸪𐸫𐸬𐸭𐸮𐸯𐸰𐸱𐸲𐸳𐸴𐸵𐸶𐸷𐸸𐸹𐸺𐸻𐸼𐸽𐸾𐸿𐹀𐹁𐹂𐹃𐹄𐹅𐹆𐹇𐹈𐹉𐹊𐹋𐹌𐹍𐹎𐹏𐹐𐹑𐹒𐹓𐹔𐹕𐹖𐹗𐹘𐹙𐹚𐹛𐹜𐹝𐹞𐹟𐹠𐹡𐹢𐹣𐹤𐹥𐹦𐹧𐹨𐹩𐹪𐹫𐹬𐹭𐹮𐹯𐹰𐹱𐹲𐹳𐹴𐹵𐹶𐹷𐹸𐹹𐹺𐹻𐹼𐹽𐹾𐹿𐺀𐺁𐺂𐺃𐺄𐺅𐺆𐺇𐺈𐺉𐺊𐺋𐺌𐺍𐺎𐺏𐺐𐺑𐺒𐺓𐺔𐺕𐺖𐺗𐺘𐺙𐺚𐺛𐺜𐺝𐺞𐺟𐺠𐺡𐺢𐺣𐺤𐺥𐺦𐺧𐺨𐺩𐺪𐺫𐺬𐺭𐺮𐺯𐺰𐺱𐺲𐺳𐺴𐺵𐺶𐺷𐺸𐺹𐺺𐺻𐺼𐺽𐺾𐺿𐻀𐻁𐻂𐻃𐻄𐻅𐻆𐻇𐻈𐻉𐻊𐻋𐻌𐻍𐻎𐻏𐻐𐻑𐻒𐻓𐻔𐻕𐻖𐻗𐻘𐻙𐻚𐻛𐻜𐻝𐻞𐻟𐻠𐻡𐻢𐻣𐻤𐻥𐻦𐻧𐻨𐻩𐻪𐻫𐻬𐻭𐻮𐻯𐻰𐻱𐻲𐻳𐻴𐻵𐻶𐻷𐻸𐻹𐻺𐻻𐻼𐻽𐻾𐻿𐼀𐼁𐼂𐼃𐼄𐼅𐼆𐼇𐼈𐼉𐼊𐼋𐼌𐼍𐼎𐼏𐼐𐼑𐼒𐼓𐼔𐼕𐼖𐼗𐼘𐼙𐼚𐼛𐼜𐼝𐼞𐼟𐼠𐼡𐼢𐼣𐼤𐼥𐼦𐼧𐼨𐼩𐼪𐼫𐼬𐼭𐼮𐼯𐼰𐼱𐼲𐼳𐼴𐼵𐼶𐼷𐼸𐼹𐼺𐼻𐼼𐼽𐼾𐼿𐽀𐽁𐽂𐽃𐽄𐽅𐽆𐽇𐽋𐽍𐽎𐽏𐽐𐽈𐽉𐽊𐽌𐽑𐽒𐽓𐽔𐽕𐽖𐽗𐽘𐽙𐽚

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(ε) <i>Copper; type, Nike.</i>	
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΕΩΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΥΝΔΟΦΕΡ- ΡΟΝ Bust of the king r., diad.	𐤁𐤅𐤁𐤅 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 (Maharajasa Gudaphanasa tradatasa). Nike r.; holds wreath and palm.
13		Æ·9		
14		Æ 1·		
15		Æ·95		
16		Æ·95		
17		Æ·85	(ω for Ω in inser.).	
18		Æ·95		
19		Æ·9		
20		Æ·9		
21		Æ·9	(inser. begins ΒΑΣΙΑ- ΕΟΝ).	[I. O. C. Pl. xxii. 11.]
			(ζ) <i>Bronze; square.</i>	
			ΦΑΓΟΝ ΕΓΑΛΟΝ ΓΟΝΔΑ sic. King l., on horseback; re- ceived by Nike, who holds wreath.	𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 (. dhamikasa apratihata devatratasa (devahadasa) Gada- pharasa). 𐤕𐤕.
22		Æ·85		to l., 𐤕; to r., 𐤕. [I. O. C. Pl. xxii. 12.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(η) <i>Base silver; with inscr. Sasasa.</i>	
			Inscr. corrupt. The king, diad., r., on horseback; r. hand raised; to r., ☸.	<p>𐆑𐆑𐆑𐆑𐆑 𐆑𐆑𐆑𐆑𐆑 𐆑𐆑𐆑𐆑𐆑 𐆑𐆑𐆑𐆑𐆑 (Maharajasa mahatasa devatratasa (devaha- dasa) Gadapharasa); in ex., 𐆑𐆑𐆑 (Sasasa). Zeus, diad., standing r.; r. hand advanced; in l., long sceptre; to l., ☸.</p>
23	149·8	AR·9	below, 𐆑; to r., 𐆑.	to l., uncertain letter; to r., 𐆑 𐆑 𐆑.
24	153·4	AR·85	„ 𐆑 𐆑.	below, A; to r., 𐆑 𐆑.
25	138·	AR·8	„ uncertain letters.	„ B; „ „ „
26	148·	AR·8	„ 𐆑 𐆑.	„ N; „ „ „
27	129·5	AR·8	„ „ „	„ „ „ „ „
28	154·3	AR·85	„ 𐆑 „	„ 𐆑; „ „ „
29	134·9	AR·8	(obscure). Similar.	(obscure). <p>.....𐆑𐆑𐆑𐆑𐆑𐆑 𐆑𐆑𐆑𐆑𐆑𐆑 𐆑𐆑𐆑𐆑𐆑 (Maharajasa rajadirajasa..... Gadapharasa); in ex., 𐆑𐆑𐆑 (Sasasa). Zeus l.; Nike in extended r. hand.</p>
30	152·5	AR·8	to r., 𐆑.	to l., ☸; to r., 𐆑. 𐆑
31	151·8	AR·85	„ „	[I. O. C. Pl. xxii. 13.] „ „ „ „ [I. O. C.]
32	150·7	AR·8	„ 𐆑.	„ „ „ „ „

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝΙ ΑΒ- ΔΑΓΑΣΟΥ (The BA of Abdagases' name read sometimes as the first letters of ΒΑΣΙΛ- ΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ; the let- ter which follows ΒΑ- ΣΙΛΕΩΝ is uncertain [I or Ξ?]). The king l., on horseback; in front, ☩.</p>	<p>𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎡𐎹𐎶𐎵 𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎡𐎹𐎶𐎵 (<i>Gadapharabhradaputrasa maha- rajasa tradatasa Avadagasasa</i>). Zeus, standing r.; holds sceptre; r. hand advanced.</p>
8	149·5	AR·85		to l., 𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎡𐎹𐎶𐎵; to r., 𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎡𐎹𐎶𐎵. [I. O. C.]
9	149·2	AR·85	to l., 𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎡𐎹𐎶𐎵.	” ” ” B; ” ” ”
10	146·4	AR·8	” 𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎡𐎹𐎶𐎵.	” 𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎡𐎹𐎶𐎵 ” ” ” ”
11	142·5	AR·9	” 𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎡𐎹𐎶𐎵.	” ” ” ” ” ” ”
12	158·5	AR·85	” 𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎡𐎹𐎶𐎵.	” ” ” ” ” ” ”
13	142·4	AR·95	type r.	” ” ” 𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎡𐎹𐎶𐎵.
14	150·2	AR·95	”	” ” ” ” 𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎡𐎹𐎶𐎵. [I. O. C.]
15	124·4	AR·85	”	” ” ” 𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎡𐎹𐎶𐎵.
16	121·5	AR·85	inscr. 𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎡𐎹𐎶𐎵 ΔΕΛΦΙ[ΔΕΩΛ	” 𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎡𐎹𐎶𐎵; ” 𐎧𐎶𐎵𐎲𐎠𐎹𐎡𐎹𐎶𐎵. [Pl. XXIII. 3.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
ORTHAGNES.				
(a) <i>Bronze.</i>				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΣ ΟΡΘΑΓΝΗΣ Bust of the king l., diad.; wears torquis.	ΠΥΓΓΥΓΥΓ ΠΥΓ~ .ΓΓΓ ΓΗΓΓ ΓΓ~ (Maharajasa rajadirajasa maha- tasa Gudaphara sagaba.?).* Nike r.; holds wreath and palm.
1		Æ 9		to l., $\chi \zeta$; to r., φ . [Pl. xxiii. 9.]
2		Æ 1.05		" " " " ζ .
3		Æ .95		" $\tau \phi$; " "
4		Æ 9		" γ ; " " (last letter of inscr. absent).
5		Æ 9		" " " " " "
6		Æ 1.05	inscr. ends ΟΡΘΑΓΝ.	to l., uncertain letter; to r., ζ .
			Β ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΟΡΘΑΓΝΟΥ Similar.	Illegible inscr. Similar type.
7		Æ .95		to l., ψ ; to r., \cup .

* This is Gen. Cunningham's reading: *sagaba* he supposes to stand for *sagarbha*, 'brother.' On no. 2 of the British Museum coins there is another letter at the end, which looks like ζ (*na* or *da*), but which may be a badly formed τ .

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(β) <i>Bronze; types, lion and bull.</i>	
			ΛΟΥΥΙΥCΑΤΡΑΠ[Humped bull r.; above, ☸.	ΥΥϜ2Ϻ ΥΗΛΥ ΥΛΗΥ[([<i>Mani?</i>]* <i>gulaputrasa chhatrapasa</i> <i>Jihuniasa</i>). Lion r.
3	Æ 1.		to r., Υ.	to l., ✕; to r., Η; below, 2. [Pl. xxiii. 5.]
4	Æ 1.		„ Η.	„ „ „ 2.

UNCERTAIN KINGS.















(α) *Bronze; square.*

Illegible Greek inscription; in which sometimes the word **CAT-PAΠ** and sometimes **XAPANΩ** is visible. King r., on horseback; lance couched.

Illegible Indian inscription; the words ΥΗΛΥ (*chhatrapasa*) and ΥΛΗ (*putrasa*) sometimes visible. Lion r.



1	Æ 1.		to r., Ɔ.	above, Ɔ; to r., X.
2	Æ 1.		„ „	„ „ „ „
3	Æ 1.		„ „	„ „ „ „ [Pl. xxiii. 6.]
4	Æ .85		„ „	„ „ „ „ [I. O. C.]
5	Æ .8		„ 4.	„ „ „ „ „
6	Æ .8		„ Υ.	„ Ɔ „ „ „





* Or *mahigulasa*. This is supposed to give us the name of the father of Zeionises. The word *Jihuniasa* is not clear on any British Museum specimens in bronze.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(β) <i>Bronze; round.</i>	
			Debased Greek legend. Humped bull r.; above,  .	Undetermined Indian legend. Bac- trian camel r.
7	Æ·9		to r., uncertain letter.	to r.,  ; above,  .
8	Æ·85		„ „	„ „
9	Æ·9		„ „	„ uncertain letter.
10	Æ·95		„  .	„  . [Pl. xxiii. 7.]
11	Æ·9		„  .	„  .
12	Æ·95		„ „	„ uncertain letter. (inscr.  &c.)
13	Æ·9			to r., uncertain letter.
14	Æ·9		„  .	above, uncertain letter; to r.,   .
15	Æ·75		above,   ; to r., un- certain letter.	to r., uncertain letter. (inscr.  &c.)
16	Æ·65		„ „	to r., uncertain letter.
[Various readings of these two classes of coins have been published by Gen. Cunningham, <i>J. A. S. B.</i> 1854, pp. 695, 698; and by von Sallet, <i>Zeitsch. f. Num.</i> 1879, 369, 370. The British Museum specimens are not sufficiently well-preserved to enable us to give any certain readings].				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			SANABARES.	
			(α) <i>Silver.</i>	
1	58·5	Æ·75	Bust of the king l., wearing tiara of late Parthian form, and torquis; behind, $\Delta \Pi$ (<i>ath</i>).	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΣ ΣΑΝΑΒΑ King dressed in Parthian style, seated r. on throne with back; holds bow.</p> <p>in front, $\overline{\Lambda}$; above, ΓΙΤ. [Pl. xxiii. 10.]</p>
			(β) <i>Bronze; Parthian class.</i>	
2		Æ·65	Head of the king l., diad. Inscr. (?)	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕ ΣΑΝΑΒΑΡΗΣ King seated r. on stool; holds bow.</p> <p>in front, Π. [Pl. xxiii. 11.]</p>
3		Æ·65		” ”
4		Æ·6		” $\overline{\Lambda}$ Π . (barbarous).
			(γ) <i>Bronze; Bactrian class.</i>	
5		Æ·85	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ . . . ? (corrupt). Bust of the king l., wearing tiara.	<p>. ΣΑΝΑΪΑΡΟΥ Nike r., holds wreath.</p> <p>[Pl. xxiii. 12.]</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
BASILEUS SOTER MEGAS.				
(a) <i>Base silver; with Greek and Indian legends.</i>				
1	146.4	Æ 9	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑ[CI- ΛΕΥΩΝ ΣΩΤΗΡ ΜΕΓΑΣ The king r., on horseback; r. hand advanced; to r., 𑀘.</p>	<p>𑀧𑀭𑀢𑀺[𑀧𑀭𑀢𑀺𑀓 𑀧𑀭𑀢𑀺𑀓𑀭𑀢𑀺𑀓 (<i>Maharajasa raja</i>] <i>dirajasa</i> [<i>ma</i>]- <i>hatasa tradatasa</i>). Zeus, standing r., clad in himation; r. hand raised; in l., sceptre.</p> <p>to l, 𑀧; to r., uncertain object. [Pl. xxiv. 1.]</p>
(β) <i>Copper; with Greek legends.</i>				
2		Æ 8	<p>Bust of the king r., diad. and radiate; hand holds lance, bound with fillet; behind, 𑀘.</p>	
3		Æ 8		[Pl. xxiv. 2.]
4		Æ 8		
5		Æ 8		[I. O. C. Pl. xxiv. 3.]
6		Æ 8		[I. O. C.]
7		Æ 8		
8		Æ 9		
9		Æ 8		


No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
10		Æ .85	Bust of the king r., diad. and radiate; hand holds lance, bound with fillet; behind,  .	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΩΝ ΩΤΗΡ ΜΕΓΑΣ (frequently blundered). The king r., on horse- back, diad.; holds ankus? to r.,  .
11		Æ .75		(inscr. ends ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝΩΤΗ).
12		Æ .8		(inscr. barbarous). [I. O. C.]
13		Æ .55	Similar.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΩΝ ΩΤΗΡ Μ Similar.
14		Æ .55		
15		Æ .6		
16		Æ .5		
17		Æ .5		
18		Æ .55		
19		Æ .6		[I. O. C. PL xxiv. 4.]
20		Æ .5		
21		Æ .5		[I. O. C.]
22		Æ .55		(inscr. barbarous).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Bust of the king r., diad.; to r.,  .]BACIA[ΕΩΝ]CΩTHPM[Zeus, standing l.; holds in r. hand, thunderbolt over altar; in l., scap- tre.
23		Æ 7		
24		Æ 7		
25		Æ 7		(inser. . . BACIAEYΩH). [Pl. xxiv. 5.]
			Bust of the king l., wear- ing crested helmet; in r. hand, lance; fillet border.	BACIAEY BACIAEYΩ[N C]ΩTHP MEΓAC King on horseback r., holding ankus; to r.,  .
26		Æ 95	to l.,  ; to r.,  .	
27		Æ 95	„ „ „ „	[I. O. C. Pl. xxiv. 6.]
<hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">HERAÛS (ERAÛS).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(a) <i>Silver.</i></p>				
			Bust of the king r., diad.; fillet-border.	TY/ANNOYNTOC H/ADY ΣAN A MO//ANoy* The king r., on horseback; bow and quiver tied to saddle; behind, Nike r., crowning him.
1	184.4	AR 1.2		in field r., B . [Pl. xxiv. 7.]

* As to this legend, see Introduction.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
HYRCODES.				
(a) <i>Silver; type, a Deity standing.</i>				
			ΥΡΚΩΔΟΥ Bust of the king with peaked beard r., diad.	ΜΑΚΑΡΟΥ ΑΡΔΗΘΡΟΥ Figure of a Deity (?), facing; holds spear in r. hand; flames on shoulders.
1	44·9	Æ·65		[Pl. xxiv. 8.]
2	43·5	Æ·7		
3	45·2	Æ·65		[I. O. C.]
4	27·5	Æ·7		
<hr/>				
			ΥΛΚΩΔΟΥ Similar.	ΟΔΚΑΡΟ ΟΝΗΟΡ Similar.
5	44·	Æ·7		
6	42·5	Æ·65		[I. O. C.]
7	39·7	Æ·65		[Pl. xxiv. 9.]
8	51·5	Æ·7		
			Barbarous imitation of the above.	Barbarous imitation. [I. O. C.]
9	30·	Æ·55		
10	20·2	Æ·55		
11	23·2	Æ·6		
12	26·	Æ·6		[Pl. xxiv. 10.]
13	17·5	Æ·55		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Barbarous imitation further degraded.	Barbarous imitation.
14	34.4	AR .55		[I. O. C.]
15	19.	AR .5		
16	17.6	AR .55		
17	12.3	AR .5		
18	10.	AR .55		
19	13.8	AR .45		
20	10.1	AR .4		[Pl. xxiv. 11.]
			(β) <i>Silver; type, horse.</i>	
			VPKΩΔ Bust of the king r., diad.	VPKΩΔ Forepart of bridled horse r.
21	23.3	AR .55		
22	23.8	AR .5		[Pl. xxiv. 12.]
23	22.5	AR .5		
24	14.	AR .45		[I. O. C.]
25	10.8	AR .5		
26	14.2	AR .45		
27	14.	AR .5	(barbarous legend).	(barbarous legend). [Pl. xxiv. 13.]
28	11.6	AR .5	"	"

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
KINGS OF UNCERTAIN NAME.				
SAPADBIZES (?).				
(a) <i>Silver.</i>				
			Bust of a king r., in helmet like that of Eucratides.	NANAIA Lion r. NANAIA
1	25.3	Æ 65	behind, ΑΓΕΕΙ ΗΛ	above,  Λ.
2	26.2	Æ 6	„ ΣΑΠΑΔΒΙΖ	„ „ [I. O. C. Pl. xxiv. 14.]
3	31.5	Æ 6	„ ΣΑΠΑΔΒΙΖΗΣ	„ „ [I. O. C. Pl. xxiv. 15.]
PHSEIGACHARIS (?).				
(a) <i>Silver.</i>				
			Bust of Scythian king r., diad.	ΦΣΕΙΓΑ Herakles, facing; holds ΧΑΡΙΣ in r. hand, club; in l., lion's skin.
1	37.6	Æ 6		[I. O. C. Pl. xxiv. 16.]
2	36.8	Æ 6		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
HERMAEUS AND KADPHISES I.				
(a) <i>Copper</i> ; type of rev., <i>Herakles</i> .				
			ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΣΥ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ (often corrupted). Bust of Hermaeus r., diad.	𐰪𐰸𐰸𐰸 𐰸𐰸𐰸 𐰪𐰸𐰸𐰸* 𐰪𐰸𐰸𐰸 (Kujula kasasa <i>kushana yavu(?)gasa dhramathi-</i> <i>dasa</i>). Herakles, facing, diad.; holds in r. hand, club; in l., lion's skin.
1		Æ·9		
2		Æ·85		
3		Æ·9		
4		Æ·9		[I. O. C. Pl. xxv. 1.]
5		Æ·9		
6		Æ·9		[I. O. C.]
7		Æ·9		
8		Æ·9		
9		Æ·85		
10		Æ·85		



* This reading is made up from several specimens. General Cunningham transliterates the last two words *yathagasa dharmapidasa* (*J. A. S. B.*, 1854). The reading of the last word adopted in the text is Lassen's.




No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΤΗ- ΡΟΣ ΣΥ ΕΡΜΑΙΩΝ (often corrupted). Bust of Hermaeus r., diad.</p>	<p>ΥΡΥΛΑΣΤΗ ΥΡΥΛΥΖ ΥΡΥΛΥΖ [ΥΖ] (<i>Kujula- kasasa kushana yavu(?)gasa dhra- (dha)mathidasa</i>). Herakles, facing, diad.; holds in r. hand, club; in l., lion's skin.</p>
11	Æ 9		lower line of inscr. ΖΑΕΩΝ	
12	Æ 9		inscr. retrograde.	inscr. varied. [Pl. xxv. 2.]
13	Æ 9		inscr. retrograde and bar- barous.	„ „
14	Æ 1.		twice struck.	inscr. varied; in field, Υ.
15	Æ 8		degraded copy.	degraded copy.
16	Æ 75		„	
17	Æ 85		„	
18	Æ 7		„	
19	Æ 7		„	
20	Æ 6		„	
21	Æ 6		„	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
KADPHISES I.				
(a) <i>Copper; type, Herakles.</i>				
			Inscr. as below. Bust of Hermaeus r., diad.	<p>𐎧𐎱𐎠𐎼𐎿𐎡𐎹 𐎧𐎡𐎹𐎠𐎵𐎹</p> <p>𐎧𐎺𐎡𐎹𐎠𐎵𐎹 [𐎡𐎹] (<i>Kujula-</i> <i>kasasa kushanayavugasa dhra(dha)-</i> <i>mathidasa</i>). Herakles, facing, diad.; holds in r. hand, club; in l., lion's skin.</p>
1	Æ .95	ΚΟΡΕΝΛΚΟΖΟΝΛΟ- ΚΑΔΦΙΖΟΝ		in field, Ζ 𐎡. [I. O. C. Pl. xxv. 3.]
2	Æ .95	ΚΟΖΟΝΛΟΚΑΔΦΙ- ΖΟΝ		[I. O. C.] (inscr. varied).
3	Æ .9	ΚΟΡΟΙΛΚΟΖΟΝΛΟ		„ Ζ 𐎡𐎹. [Pl. xxv. 4.]
4	Æ .85	ΙΙΚΑΔΦΙΧΟΗ		„ 𐎡. (inscr. varied).
5	Æ .9	ΑΔΦΙΣ		„ uncertain letter. „ „
6	Æ .9	ΦΙΖΟΝΚΟΛΣ		„ Ζ 𐎡.
7	Æ .9	Κ..ΖΟΥΛΟΚΑΔ ΖΥ		„ Ζ 𐎡. [I. O. C.]
8	Æ .85	inscr. blundered.		„ 𐎡. [I. O. C.]





No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			BACILEYCOOH MO- KADΦICHC Similar, king wears diadem, but not helmet.	𐤁𐤕𐤀𐤏𐤍𐤌𐤓𐤕𐤔𐤕𐤒𐤗𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤖 𐤕𐤒𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤓𐤕 𐤒𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤓𐤕 (Maha- rajasa rajadirajasa, sarvaloga is- varasa mahişvarasa himakapisasa tradata), last letters obscure. Siva facing, wears headdress and dra- pery over shoulder; holds trident in r. hand; behind him bull r.; to l., 𐤙𐤚.
4	123·2	A' ·75	Similar.	[I. O. C. Pl. xxv. 8.] Same inscr. (last letters obscure). Siva facing, head l.; holds in r. hand, trident and battle-axe com- bined; in l., gourd; tiger-skin on l. arm; hair arranged in spiral form; to l., 𐤙𐤚; to r., 𐤙𐤚.
5	120·	A' ·7	Same inscr. Upper part of the king l., emerging from clouds, wears dia- dem and helmet sur- mounted by trident; holds in r. hand, club; in l., elephant-goad; to r., 𐤙𐤚.	[I. O. C.] Similar.
6	122·	A' ·75		[I. O. C. Pl. xxv. 9.]
7	121·2	A' ·7	Same inscr. Upper part of the king r., emerging from clouds, wears dia- dem and helmet sur- mounted by trident; holds in r. hand, club; to l., 𐤙𐤚.	Similar.
8	121·2	A' ·85		[I. O. C.]
9	122·4	A' ·8		






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No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙ- ΛΕΩΝ ΣΩΤΗΡ ΜΕΓΑΣ ΟΟΗΜΟ ΚΑΔΦΙΧΣ The king l., sacrificing at altar; to l., trident and axe combined; to r., club and .</p>	<p>𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿 (Maha- rajasa rajadirajasa, sarvaloga is- varasa mahisvarasa himakapisasa tradata). Siva facing, holding trident; drapery hanging at his back; behind him, bull; to l., .</p>
27	Æ .85			[Pl. xxv. 13.]
28	Æ .65			[I. O. C. Pl. xxv. 14.]
29	Æ .75			[I. O. C.]
30	Æ .7			"
31	Æ .75			
32	Æ .7			
33	Æ .7			
34	Æ .7			
35	Æ .7			[in place of inscr., fillet-border.]





No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
KANERKES.				
(a) <i>Gold; inscription, βασιλεὺς βασιλέων.</i>				
1	121·8	Α' ·8	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥC BACI ΛΕΩΝ ΚΑΝΗΡ- ΚΟΥ The king l., wearing helmet and dia- dem, clad in coat and trousers, and cloak, sa- crificing at altar; flames rise from shoulders; holds in l. hand, spear.	CΑΛΗΝΗ Selene * (male) l., diad., clad in chiton and himation; crescent behind shoulders; r. hand advanced; holds in l. long sceptre, bound with fillet; sword girt round waist; to l.,  .
				[I. O. C. Pl. xxvi. 1.]
(β) <i>Bronze; inscription, βασιλεὺς βασιλέων.</i>				
2		Æ ·9	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥC BACI ΛΕΩΝ ΚΑΝΗΡ- ΚΟΥ The king as above.	ΗΛΙΟC Helios l., diad., clad in chiton and himation; radiate disk behind head; r. hand advanced; l. on hip; to l.,  .
3		Æ ·9		[I. O. C. Pl. xxvi. 2.]
4		Æ ·9		
			Similar.	ΝΑΝΑΙΑ Nanaia r., nimbate and diad.; holds in r. hand sceptre ending in forepart of horse; to r.,  .
5		Æ ·9		[I. O. C. Pl. xxvi. 3.]
6		Æ ·9		"
7		Æ ·9		"
8		Æ ·85		
9		Æ ·9		





* The figure of Selene is identical with that which appears on the coin inscribed **ΜΑΟ**; it is that of a male moon-deity.







No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(γ) <i>Gold; inscription, PAONANO &c.</i>	
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΠΑΟΚΑ ΝΗΡΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ The king standing l., wearing helmet and diadem, clad in coat and trousers, and cloak; flames rise from his shoulders; he holds in r. hand elephant-goad over altar; in his l., spear; sword at his waist.	ΑΘΡΟ Bearded deity, fire-god, l., diad., clad in chiton and himation; holds in r. hand, wreath; in l., which rests on hip, tongs; to l.,  .
10	122·8	Α' 8		[Pl. xxvi. 4.]
11	121·9	Α' 75		
12	27·7	Α' 5		[I. O. C. Pl. xxvi. 5.]
			Similar.	ΑΡΔΟΧΡΟ Female figure r., wearing modius and nimbate, clad in chiton and himation; holds cornucopiae; to r.,  .
13	122·8	Α' 8		[Pl. xxvi. 6.]
			Similar.	ΑΡΟΟΑΣΠΟ Bearded deity r., diad., clad in sleeved tunic; holds in r. hand, wreath; beside him, horse r., saddled, trotting; to l.,  .
14	120·2	Α' 75		[Pl. xxvi. 7.]
15	122·	Α' 75	(same die).	(same die). [I. O. C.]
			Similar.	ΒΟΔΔΟ Buddha, facing, nimbate, clad in chiton and himation; r. hand advanced; in l., wallet; to r.,  .
16	109·2	Α' 8		[I. O. C. Pl. xxvi. 8.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΠΑΟΚΑ ΝΗΡΚΙΚΟΠΑΝΟ The king standing l., wearing helmet and diadem, clad in coat and trousers, and cloak; flames rise from his shoulders; he holds in r. hand elephant-goad over altar; in his l., spear; sword at his waist.	MAO Male deity (moon-god) l., diad., clad in chiton and himation; crescent behind shoulders; r. hand advanced; holds in l., long sceptre, bound with fillet; sword girt round waist; to l.,  .
17	121·9	Α·75		[Pl. xxvi. 9.]
18	122·3	Α·8		(no sword).
			Similar.	MEIPO Mithras, diad. and with radiate disk, to l.; r. hand advanced; in l., sceptre bound with fillet; sword girt round waist; to l.,  .
19	118·	Α·8		
			Similar.	MIIPO Mithras, to l.; r. hand advanced; l. rests on hip; sword at waist; to l.  .
20	122·3	Α·8·		[Pl. xxvi. 10.]
			Similar.	NANA Nanaia r., nimbate and diad., head surmounted by crescent; holds sceptre ending in forepart of horse, and patera; to r.,  .
21	123·2	Α·8		
			Similar.	NANAPAO Similar figure of Nanaia; to r.,  .
22	120·3	Α·75		
23	122·2	Α·75		(sword at waist). [Pl. xxvi. 11.]
24	30·2	Α·5		„ „ [I. O. C. Pl. xxvi. 12.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑΟΚΑ ΝΗΡΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ The king standing l., wearing helmet and diadem, clad in coat and trousers, and cloak; flames rise from his shoulders; he holds in r. hand elephant-goad over altar; in his l. spear; sword at his waist.	ΟΚΡΟ Siva l., nimbate; hair in horn on top of head; has four arms and hands, in which he holds respectively a vase, a drum, a trident, and a goat, the last by the horns; to l.,  .
25	123·	A 8		[Pl. xxvi. 13.]
26	123·4	A 75		[I. O. C.]
27	122·	A 75		"
28	29·	A 5		[I. O. C. Pl. xxvi. 14.]
			Similar.	ΟΡΛΑΓΝΟ War-god (Bahram?) r., wearing diadem, helmet surmounted by eagle, and clad like the king; holds in r. hand, spear; in l. sword; to r.,  .
29	121·3	A 85		[Pl. xxvi. 15.]
			Similar.	ΦΑΡΡΟ Male figure to r., diad. and nimbate, clad in chiton and himation; holds spear in l. hand, and mountain or fire in r.; to r.,  .
30	122·8	A 8		[Pl. xxvi. 16.]
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΚΑΝΗΡ ΚΙ ΚΟΡΑΝΟ Bust of the king l., diad. and wearing helmet; l. hand raised, holds spear; body emerges from clouds.	ΑΘΡΟ Bearded deity l., clad in chiton and himation; holds in r. hand wreath; in l., which rests on hip, tongs; to l.,  .
31	30·8	A 5		[I. O. C. Pl. xxvi. 17.]
			Similar.	ΟΚΡΟ Siva, as above, not nimbate; to l.  .
32	30·1	A 5		[Pl. xxvi. 18.]





No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Later period.</i>				
33	30·6	Α 5	ΠΑΟ ΝΑΝΟΡΑ[Ο [ΚΑ]ΝΗΡΚΟΚΟΡΑΝΟ The king standing l. at altar, nimbate; holds r. hand over altar; in l., spear bound with fillet; to l., trident bound with fillet.	Α]ΡΔΟΚΡΟ Goddess, seated facing on throne, nimbate; under feet, footstool; holds wreath and cornucopiae to l.,  .
				[I. O. C. Pl. xxvi. 19.]
(δ) <i>Bronze; inscr. ΠΑΟ &c.</i>				
34		Æ 1·05	ΠΑΟΚΑ ΝΗΡΚΙ The king, clad as in last class, standing l. by altar; holds in l. hand spear; r. extended over altar.	ΑΘΡΟ Bearded deity l.; holds in r. hand, wreath; in l., which rests on hip, tongs (?); to l.,  .
35		Æ 1·		[Pl. xxvii. 1.]
36		Æ 1·05	inscr. barbarous. Similar.	ΟΔΥΟΒΟΥ ΣΑΚΑΜΑ Buddha facing, nimbate; his r. hand raised as in teaching; in l., wallet; to l.,  .
37		Æ ·85		[Pl. xxvii. 2.]
38		Æ ·9	Similar.	[I. O. C.]
39		Æ 1·05	king nimbate; to l.,  .	[Pl. xxvii. 3.]
40		Æ 1·05		deity does not hold sceptre.
41		Æ ·85		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΠΑΟΚΑ ΝΗΡΚΙ The king standing l. as before; holds in l. hand spear; r. extended over altar.	ΜΑΟ Male deity l., clad as king; crescent behind shoulders; r. hand advanced; in l., long sceptre bound with fillet; sword at waist; to l.,  .
42		Æ 75	to l.,  . (inscr. retrogr.)	(inscr. retrogr.)
43		Æ 75	” ”	deity does not hold sceptre.
44		Æ 75	” ”	” ” ”
45		Æ 5	” ”	” ” ”
			Similar.	ΜΙΟΡΟ Sun-god, Mithras, l., diad. with radiate disk, clad as king; r. hand advanced; in l., sword; to l.,  .
46		Æ 1·05		[Pl. xxvii. 4.]
47		Æ 1·05		
48		Æ 1·		inscr. ΜΙΙΡΟ .
49		Æ 1·1		” ”
50		Æ 8		” ”
51		Æ 85		
52		Æ 65		
53		Æ 7		inscr. ΜΙΥΡΟ .
			Similar.	ΝΑΝΑ Nanaia r., nimbate and diad.; holds sceptre, ending in forepart of horse, and patera; to r.,  .
54		Æ 1·05		[I. O. C. Pl. xxvii. 5.]
55		Æ 95		
56		Æ 1·		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΠΑΟΚΑ ΝΗΡΚΙ The king standing l. by altar; holds in l. hand spear; r. extended over altar.	NANA Nanaia r., nimbate and diad.; holds sceptre, ending in forepart of horse, and patera; to r.,  .
57		Æ ·7	to l.,  .	
58		Æ ·7	” ”	
59		Æ ·7	” ”	
60		Æ ·55		
61		Æ ·6		
			Similar.	ΟΑΔΟ Wind-god running l., his hair loose; holds in both hands ends of his garment which floats about him; to l.,  .
62		Æ1·05		[I. O. C. Pl. xxvii. 6.]
63		Æ1·05		[I. O. C.]
64		Æ1·05		
65		Æ ·65		
			Similar.	ΟΚΡΟ Siva l., nimbate; has four arms and hands, in which he holds a wreath, a drum, a trident, and a vase; to l.,  .
66		Æ 1·		[I. O. C.]
67		Æ 1·		
68		Æ ·8		
69		Æ ·8		[I. O. C. Pl. xxvii. 7.]
			Similar.	ΟΚΡΟ Siva l., nimbate; holds in r. hand, trident; to l.,  .
70		Æ ·75	to l.,  .	
71		Æ ·75	” ”	(not nimbate).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			HOOERKES.	
			(a) <i>Gold</i> .	
1	121·5	A 8	ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΠΑΟΟ Upper part of king l., emerging from clouds; is diad. and nimbate; wears conical helmet and coat of mail; holds ear of corn and spear.*	ΑΘΟΡΟ Hephaestus standing r., flames rising from shoulders; holds hammer and tongs; to r., 𐌔𐌕.
				[Pl. xxvii. 8.]
2	123·5	A 85	ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡ ΑΟΟΟΗ- ΠΚΙΚΟ Similar.	ΑΘΡΟ Similar.
3	120·9	A 85	ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΠΑΟΟΟ ΗΠΚΙΚΟΠΑΝΟ Similar.	Similar; symbol to 1.
			Similar.	ΑΡΑΕΙΧΡΟ Sun-god l., diad. and with radiate disk; r. hand ad- vanced, and two fingers raised; l. rests on hip; to l., 𐌔𐌕.
4	123·5	A 85		[Pl. xxvii. 9.]
5	122·8	A 9		[I. O. C.]
* It has been judged unnecessary to describe at length the details of the king's costume in this and other coins.				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑΟ ΟΟ ΗΡΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ Upper part of king l., emerging from clouds; diad. and nimbate; wears conical helmet and coat of mail; holds ear of corn and spear.	ΑΡΔΟΧΡΟ Female deity r., in Greek attire; holds in both hands cornucopiae; to r., 𐀡. [Pl. xxvii. 10.]
6	124·5	Α·8		
7	122·	Α·85		
8	122·5	Α·8		
9	122·4	Α·8		to r., fire (?).
10	58·3 (plated)	Α·8		
11	122·	Α·85		inser. ΑΡΔΟΧΡΑ . [I. O. C.]
12	123·5	Α·85		type l., and symbol to l. [I. O. C.]
13	30·6	Α·55	inser. ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟ ΟΟΗ	[I. O. C.]
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟ ΠΑΟΟ ΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ Upper part of king l., emerging from clouds, diad.; wears rounded helmet; holds ear of corn and elephant-goad.	Similar.
14	122·5	Α·85		deity with modius and nimbus.
15	120·7	Α·8	inser. ΟΥΟΗΡΚΙ for ΟΟΗΡΚΙ .	inser. ΟΥΟΔΡΑ .
16	120·6	Α·8		type l., and symbol to l.
17	30·6	Α·5		deity with modius and nimbus. [Pl. xxvii. 11.]
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑΟ ΟΟΗΡΚΟΚΟΡΑΝΟ The king r., riding on elephant; holds sceptre and elephant-goad.	Similar. Deity with modius and nimbus.
18	120·9	Α·8		[Pl. xxvii. 12.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Inscr. obscure. Upper part of king l., emerging from clouds, diad.; wears rounded helmet; holds ear of corn and elephant-goad.	ΔΟΧΡΟ Female figure l., nimbate; holds wreath and cornucopiae; to l.,  .
19	122.5	A 8		[Pl. xxvii. 13.]
20	123.3	A 8	ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΠΑΟΟΟ ΗΡΚΙΚΟΠΑΝΟ Upper part of the king l., emerging from clouds, diad. and nimbate; wears conical helmet and chlamys over armour; holds ear of corn and spear.	ΜΙΟΡΟ Female deity r., diad. and nimbate, in Greek attire; holds cornucopiae in both hands; to r.,  .
21	123.	A 8		[Pl. xxvii. 14.]
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΠΑ ΟΟΟΗΡΚΙ The king seated cross-legged to l., diad. and nimbate; flames rising from shoulders; wears conical helmet, and holds ear of corn and spear.	ΗΡΑΚΛΙΟ Bearded Heracles l., naked; holds in r. hand, club; over l. arm, lion's skin; in l. hand, apple; to l.,  .
22	123.3	A 8		[Pl. xxvii. 15.]
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΠΑΟΟ ΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΠΑΝΟ Upper part of the king l., emerging from clouds, diad.; wears rounded helmet; holds ear of corn and elephant-goad.	ΜΑΑΧΝΟ Male deity (Mahá-sená) facing, nimbate and diad., clad in coat and chlamys; holds in r. hand, standard surmounted by bird; in l., sword; to l.,  .
23	125.5	A 8		[I. O. C. Pl. xxvii. 16.]
24	112.7	A 7.5		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑΟΟ ΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ Upper part of the king l., emerging from clouds, diad. ; wears rounded helmet ; holds ear of corn and elephant-goad.	ΜΑΝΑΟΒΑΓΟ Moon-god facing, seated on throne ; feet resting on footstool ; wears helmet ; crescent behind shoulders ; has four arms and hands, in three of which he grasps sceptre, wreath ? and fire ?, fourth hand rests on hip ; to r., 𐀓.
25	122·	A' 75		[Pl. xxvii. 17.]
26	122·5	A' 8		
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑΟΟ ΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ Upper part of the king l., emerging from clouds, diad. and nimbate ; wears conical helmet and coat of mail ; holds ear of corn and spear.	ΜΑΟ Moon-god l., crescent behind shoulders ; clad in coat ; holds wreath and sceptre ; sword at waist ; to l., 𐀓.
27	122·3	A' 85		[Pl. xxvii. 18.]
			Similar.	ΜΑΟ Moon-god l., crescent behind shoulders ; clad in chiton and chlamys ; sword in l. ; holds wreath in r. hand ; to l., 𐀓.
28	122·2	A' 85		
29	123·2	A' 8		[I. O. C.]
			Similar.	ΜΑΟ Moon-god l. ; holds sceptre in l. ; r. hand advanced ; to l., 𐀓.
30	122·6	A' 85		[I. O. C. Pl. xxvii. 19.]
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡ ΑΟΟΟΗΡΚΟ Similar type.	ΜΑΟ Moon-god l. ; r. hand ex- tended ; in l., sword ; to l., 𐀓.
31	30·2	A' 5		[I. O. C. Pl. xxvii. 20.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΠΑΟΟ ΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΠΑΝΟ Upper part of the king l., emerging from clouds, diad. ; wears rounded helmet, and chlamys over armour ; holds ear of corn and elephant- goad.	MAO Moon-god l. ; holds sceptre in l. hand ; to l., 𐎡𐎠.
32	120·4	A 9	Similar.	MAO Moon-god l. ; holds sceptre in r. hand ; to l., 𐎡𐎠. [Pl. xxvii. 21.]
33	121·2	A 8		[I. O. C.]
34	122·5	A 8	Similar.	MAO Moon-god l. ; r. hand ex- tended ; in l., sceptre, held trans- versely ; to l., 𐎡𐎠.
35	122·4	A 75		sceptre bound with fillet.
36	121·2	A 8		„ „ [Pl. xxvii. 22.]
37	121·2	A 8		(inscr. MAOO).
38	123·	A 85	Similar.	MAO Moon-god l. ; r. hand ex- tended ; sword in l. ; to l., 𐎡𐎠.
39	122·8	A 85		(inscr. MAOO).
40	121·4	A 8	Similar.	MAO Moon-god r., diad. ; holds in r. hand, wreath ; in l., sceptre ; to r., 𐎡𐎠.
41	122·	A 8		[Pl. xxvii. 23.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
42	121.1	A 8	<p>PAONANOPAOO OHPIKOPANO Upper part of the king l., emerging from clouds, diad. ; wears rounded helmet, and chlamys over armour ; holds ear of corn and elephant-goad.</p>	<p>Bearded moon-god r., diad. ; crescent behind shoulders ; holds in r. hand, sceptre, bound with fillet ; in l., elephant-goad ; and sun-god l., radiate ; r. hand advanced ; in l., sceptre, bound with fillet ; behind the two, the names MAO and MIPO respectively ; between them, 𐎡𐎴.</p> <p>[Pl. xxvii. 24.]</p>
43	123.	A 85	<p>PAONANOPAOOO HPKEKOPANO Upper part of the king l., emerging from clouds, diad. and nimbate ; flames rising from shoulders ; wears conical helmet ; holds ear of corn and spear.</p>	<p>MIPO Sun-god l., nimbate ; holds wreath and sceptre ; sword at waist ; to l., 𐎡𐎴.</p>
44	122.3	A 85	<p>Similar ; no flames.</p>	<p>MOPO Sun-god l., radiate ; holds wreath and sceptre ; sword at waist ; to l., 𐎡𐎴.</p> <p>[Pl. xxviii. 1.]</p>
45	123.	A 8	<p>Similar.</p>	<p>MIPO Sun-god l., radiate ; holds wreath and sceptre, bound with fillet ; to l., 𐎡𐎴.</p> <p>[I. O. C.]</p>
46	121.7	A 8	<p>Similar ; king holds standard instead of spear.</p>	<p>MIPO Sun-god l., diad. and nimbate ; holds wreath and sword ; to l., 𐎡𐎴.</p>
47	122.8	A 8		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
48	122.2	A 9	<p>PAONANOPAOOO HPKIKOPANO Upper part of the king l., emerging from clouds, diad. and nimbate; wears conical helmet; holds ear of corn and spear.</p>	<p>MIYPO Sun-god l., diad. and radiate; holds wreath and sword; to l., 𐎢𐎠𐎧.</p>
49	121.3	A 85	<p>Similar.</p>	<p>MIIPO Sun-god r., radiate; holds spear and sword; to r., 𐎢𐎠𐎧. [I. O. C. Pl. xxviii. 2.]</p>
50	30.2	A 5	<p>PAOOOH Similar.</p>	<p>MYPO Sun-god l., nimbate; r. hand advanced; in l., sceptre; to l., 𐎢𐎠𐎧. [I. O. C. Pl. xxviii. 3.]</p>
51	30.7	A 55	<p>PAONANOPA OOOHPKI Upper part of the king l., emerging from clouds, diad.; wears rounded helmet; holds ear of corn and elephant-goad.</p>	<p>MIOPo Sun-god l., radiate; holds wreath and sceptre; to l., 𐎢𐎠𐎧. [I. O. C.]</p>
52	120.8	A 8	<p>PAONANOPAOOY OHHPKIKOPANO Similar.</p>	<p>MIOPo Sun-god l., radiate; r. hand holds spear; l. grasps sword; to l., 𐎢𐎠𐎧.</p>
53	122.8	A 8		<p>[I. O. C.]</p>
54	122.2	A 85	<p>PAONANOPAO OOOHPKIKOPANO Similar.</p>	<p>MIOPo Sun-god l., radiate; l. hand holds spear; r. rests on hip; sword at waist; to l., 𐎢𐎠𐎧. [Pl. xxviii. 4.]</p>





No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			PAONANOPAO ooHPKIKOPANO Upper part of the king l., emerging from clouds, diad.; wears rounded helmet; holds ear of corn and elephant-goad.	MIIPo Sun-god l., radiate; r. hand extended; in l., sceptre, held transversely, bound with fillet; to l., 𐀓.
55	123·	A·8		
56	121·4	A·75		inscr. MIOPo.
57	120·8	A·8	(bust only of king).	
58	120·	A·8	” ”	[I. O. C.]
59	122·7	A·8		inscr. MYPo. [I. O. C.]
60	30·2	A·5		
61	29·5	A·5		
			Similar.	MIPPo Sun-god l., radiate; r. hand advanced; l. holds sword; to l., 𐀓.
62	120·6	A·75		
63	122·3	A·8		inscr. MIIPo. [I. O. C.]
64	119·5	A·8		” MIPO. ”
			Same inscr. Upper part of king as above, to r.	MIIPo Similar.
65	118·	A·8		[I. O. C.]
			Same inscr. Upper part of king as above, to l.	MIIPo Sun-god r., diad. and ra- diate; holds wreath and sword; to r., 𐀓.
66	122·3	A·85		
67	122·4	A·8		[Pl. xxviii. 5.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
68	26·	A' 5	ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΠΑΟ ΟΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΠΑΝΟ Upper part of king l., emerging from clouds, diad. and nimbate; wears conical helmet; holds ear of corn and spear.	ΟΝΙΑ Sun-god advancing l., ra- diate; r. hand advanced; l. holds sword; to l., ☸.
69	28·8	A' 5		[I. O. C.]
70	30·2	A' 55		[I. O. C. Pl. xxviii. 6.]
71	122·3	A' 85	ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΠΑΟΟΟ ΗΡΚΕΚΟΠΑΝΟ Upper part of king l., emerging from clouds, diad. and nimbate; flames rise from shoul- ders; wears conical hel- met; holds ear of corn and spear.	ΗΡΟ (ΜΕΙΡΟ ?) Artemis stand- ing r., clad in long chiton and himation; holds in l. hand, bow; and with r., draws arrow from quiver; to r., ☸.
72	121·7	A' 8	ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΠΑΟΟΟ ΗΡΚΙΚΟΠΑΝΟ Upper part of king l., emerging from clouds, diad. and nimbate; wears conical helmet; holds ear of corn and spear.	NANA Nanaia l., wears stephane; holds sceptre, ending in forepart of horse, and patera; to l., ☸.
73	124·	A' 85	Similar.	[Pl. xxviii. 8.]
74	123·	A' 85	king's name ΟΟΗΡΚΟ .	NANO Nanaia r., diad. and nim- bate; crescent on head; holds sceptre and patera; to r., ☸. [I. O. C.]
75	121·3	A' 85	„ ΟΗΡΚΟ .	„ „ inser. NANA . [I. O. C.]





No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΠΑΟΟΟ ΗΡΚΙΚΟΠΑΝΟ Upper part of king l., emerging from clouds, diad. and nimbate; wears conical helmet; holds ear of corn and spear.	NANO Nanaia r., diad. and nim- bate; crescent on head; holds sceptre and patera; to r., 𐀎.
76	122.9	A' .8	king holds double ear of corn.*	[Pl. xxviii. 9.]
77	122.5	A' .85	king's name ΟΟΗΡΚΟ .	[I. O. C.]
78	121.2	A' .85	„ ΟΟΗΡΚΕ .	inser. barbarous.
79	122.5	A' .8	„ „	„ „
80	122.6	A' .85	„ „	„ „ [I. O. C.]
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΠΑΟΟ ΟΗΡΚΟΚΟΠΑΝΟΠΑΟ King seated cross-legged on clouds, head r., diad. and helmeted; holds in l., standard, surmounted by bird.	NANA Nanaia r., diad. and nim- bate; crescent on head; sword at waist; holds sceptre and patera; to r., 𐀎.
81	120.8	A' .85		
82	119.5	A' .8		[I. O. C. Pl. xxviii. 10.]
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΠΑΟΟ ΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΠΑΝΟ Upper part of the king l., emerging from clouds, diad.; wears rounded helmet; holds ear of corn and elephant-goad.	NANAPAO Nanaia r., diad. and nimbate; crescent on head; sword at waist; holds sceptre and patera; to r., 𐀎.
83	118.8	A' .8		
84	121.3	A' .8		[I. O. C.]

* This specimen proves that the object in the king's r. hand is an ear of corn, and not a club as it has usually been supposed to be.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΠΑΟΟ ΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΠΑΝΟ Upper part of the king l., emerging from clouds, diad.: wears rounded helmet; holds ear of corn and elephant-goad.	NANA Nanaia r., diad. and nim- bate; crescent on head; sword at waist; holds sceptre and patera; to r., 𐎲𐎠𐎺𐎡𐎴.
85	122.4	A 8		[I. O. C.]
86	122.	A 8		
87	119.7	A 8		
88	121.4	A 8		inser. NANO .
			Similar.	NANA Nanaia l., diad. and nim- bate; crescent on head; holds sceptre in outstretched r. hand; in l., patera; to l., 𐎲𐎠𐎺𐎡𐎴.
89	121.6	A 85		[I. O. C.]
90	120.	A 8		inser. NANO . [I. O. C. Pl. xxviii. 11.]
91	122.4	A 8		" "
92	121.2	A 8		" "
93	121.1	A 85	inser. barbarous.	inser. barbarous.
			Similar.	ΟΔΙΙΟ Nanaia r., diad. and nim- bate; holds sceptre, bound with fillet, and patera; to r., 𐎲𐎠𐎺𐎡𐎴.
94	119.6	A 85		[Pl. xxviii. 12.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΠΑΟΟΟ ΗΡΚΕΚΟΠΑΝΟ Upper part of king l., emerging from clouds, diad. and nimbate; wears conical helmet; flames rising from shoulders; holds ear of corn and spear.	ΟΑΝΙΝΔΑ Nike standing l.; holds wreath and trophy-stand, as on coins of Alexander; to r.,  .
95	122·	A' ·85		[Pl. xxviii. 13.]
96	121·7	A' ·8		inscr. ΟΑΝΙΝΔΟ .
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΠΑΟΟ ΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΠΑΝΟ Upper part of king l., emerging from clouds, diad.; flames rising from shoulders; wears rounded helmet; holds ear of corn and elephant-goad.	ΟΚΡΟ Siva l., nimbate; wears necklace, and has four arms and hands, in which are (1) vase and elephant-goad, (2) thunderbolt, (3) trident, (4) goat; to l.,  .
97	122·7	A' ·8		[Pl. xxviii. 14.]
98	121·5	A' ·8		[I. O. C.]
99	120·1	A' ·8		
			Inscr. barbarous. Similar	ΟΚΡΟ Siva l., with four arms and hands, in which are (1) wreath, (2) ?, (3) trident, (4) goat; to l.,  .
100	123·	A' ·85		
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΠΑ ΟΟΗΡΚ Upper part of king l., emerging from clouds, diad. and nimbate; wears rounded helmet; holds ear of corn and standard surmounted by bird.	ΟΚΡΑ Siva facing, three-headed; has four arms and hands, in which are vase, thunderbolt, trident, and club; to l.,  .
101	122·2	A' ·85		[Pl. xxviii. 15.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			PAONANOPA ○○○HPKIKOPANO Upper part of the king l., emerging from clouds, diad. and nimbate; wears conical helmet; holds ear of corn and spear.	OKPO Siva facing, three-headed, nimbate; clad only in waistband, ithyphallic; has four arms and hands, in which are goat, wheel, trident, and thunderbolt; to r., 𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎢.
102	123·5	A·85	Similar.	[Pl. xxviii. 16.]
103	123·	A·8		[Pl. xxviii. 17.]
104	121·7	A·8	inscr. barbarous.	inscr. VAOPHOO . [I. O. C.]
105	122·5	A·85	(last letters of inscr. want- ing).	
			PAONANOPAOO ○HPKOK Similar type.	PAOPHOAP Similar.
106	122·8	A·85		
			PAONANOPAOOO HPKEKOPANO Similar type.	PAOPHOPO Ares l., in Greek helmet and armour; holds shield in r. hand, spear in l.; to l., 𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎢.
107	122·5	A·85		[Pl. xxviii. 18.]
			Same inscr. Upper part of king, as above; holds ear of corn and sceptre.	PAOPHOPO Ares r., in Greek helmet and armour, nimbate; holds spear and sword; to l., 𐎧𐎠𐎡𐎢.
108	123·	A·8		[Pl. xxviii. 19.]





No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
109	123.5	A' 85	Inscr. obscure. Upper part of king l., emerging from clouds, diad.; wears rounded helmet; holds ear of corn and elephant-goad.	PIDM Roma or Pallas standing r., wearing helmet and long chiton; holds spear and shield; to r.,  . [Pl. xxviii. 20.]
110	123.1	A' 85	ΡΑΘΝΑΝΟΡΑ ΟΟΥΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΡ Similar.	ΣΑΡΑΠΟ Sarapis standing l., diad. and clad in himation; r. hand advanced; in l., sceptre; to l.,  . [Pl. xxviii. 21.]
111	121.6	A' 85	ΡΑΘΝΑΝΟΡΑΟΟ ΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ Upper part of king l., emerging from clouds, diad.; wears rounded helmet; holds ear of corn and elephant-goad.	ΣΚΑΝΔΟΚΟ Μ ΒΙΖΑΓΟ ΑΡΟ Skanda and Viṣākha* standing face to face, nimbate; each wearing chlamys and necklace, and sword at waist; but Skanda holds in r. hand, standard surmounted by bird; Viṣākha holds in l. hand, spear; between them,  . [Pl. xxviii. 22.]
112	123.	A' 8		
113	121.3	A' 8		
			Similar; last letter of inscr. wanting.	ΣΚΑΝΔΟΚΟΜΑΡΟ Β ΙΖΑΓΟ Skanda and Viṣākha standing face to face, nimbate; Skanda holds in r. hand, standard; Viṣākha holds in l. hand, spear; between them,  . [I. O. C. Pl. xxviii. 23.]
114	31.	A' 5		

* A son and impersonation of Skanda. See Introduction.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
115	121·	A 8	<p>ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑΟΟ ΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ</p> <p>Upper part of king l., emerging from clouds, diad.; wears rounded helmet; holds ear of corn and elephant-goad.</p>	<p>ΣΚΑΝΔΟΚ ΟΜΑΡΟΜΑ ΑΣ Η ΝΟΒΙΖΑΓΟ Niche on basis, within which, Skanda and Viṣākha standing as above; between them, Mahāsena, horned(?), facing, nimbate, clad in chlamys; sword at waist; to l., 𐎧.</p> <p>[Pl. xxviii. 24.]</p>
116	123·2	A 8	<p>ΠΑΟΝΑΝΠΑΟΟ ΟΗΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ</p> <p>Upper part of king l., emerging from clouds, diad. and nimbate; wears conical helmet; holds ear of corn and spear.</p>	<p>ΦΑΡΡΟ Male deity l., head winged; clad in coat; holds in r. hand, fire; l. grasps sword at waist; to l., 𐎧.</p> <p>[I. O. C. Pl. xxviii. 25.]</p>
117	122·4	A 85	<p>ΗΡΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ</p> <p>Upper part of king l., emerging from clouds, diad. and nimbate; flames rise from shoulders; wears conical helmet; holds ear of corn and standard.</p>	<p>ΦΑΡΡΟ Male deity l., head winged, diad.; flames rising from shoulders; wears coat and chlamys; holds in r. hand, fire; l. grasps sword at waist; to l., 𐎧.</p>
118	121·6	A 8	<p>ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑΟ ΟΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ</p> <p>Upper part of king l., emerging from clouds, diad. and nimbate; wears conical helmet; holds ear of corn and standard surmounted by bird.</p>	<p>ΦΑΡΡΟ Similar; deity nimbate.</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse
119	123·4	A 8	<p>ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑΟΟΟ ΗΡΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ King as last; holding ear of corn and spear.</p>	<p>ΦΑΡΟ Male deity l., head winged, nimbate; wears coat and chlamys; r. hand advanced; in l., long scap- tre; sword at waist; to l., 𐀫.</p> <p>[I. O. C.]</p>
120	121·2	A 8	<p>Same inser. King as last; holding ear of corn and sceptre.</p>	<p>ΦΑΡΡΟ Male deity l., nimbate; flames rising from shoulders; holds in extended r. hand, fire; in l., sceptre; to l., 𐀫.</p> <p>[Pl. xxviii. 26.]</p>
121	123·3	A 8	<p>Same inser. King as be- fore; holding ear of corn and spear.</p>	<p>ΦΑΡΡΟ Male deity r., head winged, nimbate; clad in coat; holds sceptre and fire; to r., 𐀫.</p> <p>[Pl. xxviii. 27.]</p>
122	122·4	A 8	<p>Same inser.? King as be- fore; holding double ear of corn and spear.</p>	<p>ΦΑΡΡΟ Male deity l., head winged, nimbate; clad in coat and chlamys; holds purse and cadu- ceus; to l., 𐀫.</p> <p>[I. O. C.]</p>
123	123·5	A 8	<p>ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑ ΟΟΟΗΡΚΕΚΟΡΑ King as before; holding ear of corn and spear.</p>	<p>ΦΑΡΟ Similar figure; holds purse? and long sceptre; to l., 𐀫.</p> <p>[Pl. xxviii. 28.]</p>
124	121·5	A 8	<p>ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑΟΟΟ ΗΡΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ Similar.</p>	<p>ΦΑΡΡΟ Male deity r., head winged, diad. and nimbate; clad in coat; holds sceptre and elephant-goad; to l., 𐀫.</p> <p>[Pl. xxviii. 29.]</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑΟ ΟΟΗΡΚΟΚΟΡ Upper part of king l., emerging from clouds; diad. and nimbate; wears rounded helmet; holds ear of corn and standard.	Inscr. barbarous. Male deity l., nim- bate; in extended r. hand, fire; in l., sword; to l., 𐎧.
125	124.1	A 85		
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑΟΟ ΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΡΑΝΟ Upper part of king l., emerging from clouds, diad.; wears rounded helmet; holds ear of corn and elephant-goad.	ΦΑΡΟ Male deity l., head winged, nimbate; holds in r. hand, wreath; in l., sceptre; to l., 𐎧.
126	121.2	A 8		
			Similar.	ΦΑΡΡΟ Male deity r., head winged, nimbate; r. hand rests on hip; in l., sceptre; to-r., 𐎧.
127	122.5	A 75		
128	121.7	A 8		[I. O. C.]
129	122.2	A 9		inscr. ΦΑΡΟ .
130	33.3	A 5		
131	27.	A 5		[I. O. C. Pl. xxviii. 30.]
			Similar	ΦΑΡΟ Male deity l.; l. hand rests on hip; in r., sceptre; to l., 𐎧.
132	123.3	A 75		
133	121.4	A 8		inscr. ΦΑΡΡΟ . [I. O. C.]
134	122.1	A 8		„ ΟΓΑΦ . (sword at waist).





No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
135	120·8	Æ 8	<p>ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΠΑΟΟ ΟΗΡΚΙΚΟΠΑΝΟ Upper part of king l., emerging from clouds, diad.; wears rounded helmet; holds ear of corn and elephant-goad.</p>	<p>ΦΑΡΟ Male deity l., head winged, nimbate, standing on fire; holds in r. hand, fire; in l., sceptre; to l., .</p>
136	120·	Æ 8	Similar.	<p>ΦΑΡΡΟ Male deity l., head winged, nimbate, standing on fire; r. hand extended; in l., caduceus; to l., .</p>
137	122·4	Æ 8		[I. O. C. Pl. xxviii. 31.]
			Similar.	<p>ΩΡΟΝ Male deity l., bearded, wearing modius and himation; r. hand advanced; in l., long sceptre; to l., .</p>
138	122·	Æ 8		[Pl. xxviii. 32.]
139	122·2	Æ 8		[I. O. C.]
(β) <i>Bronze; type, King on elephant.</i>				
140		Æ 1·	<p>ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟ ΠΑΟΟΟ- ΗΡΚΕΝΟΠΑΝΟ* The king r., diad. and nimbate, riding on ele- phant; holds spear and elephant-goad.</p>	<p>ΑΘΡΟ Male deity l., diad.; holds in r. hand, wreath; and in l., tongs; to l., .</p>
141		Æ 1·15		
142		Æ 1·		



* This inscription cannot be read entire on any single specimen; and many specimens are blundered or barbarous: but the formula in the text seems to be the normal and usual one.



No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
143		Æ 1.	PAONANO PAOOO-HPKENOPANO The king r., diad. and nimbate, riding on elephant; holds spear and elephant-goad.	APOOXP Female deity r., diad. and nimbate; holds cornucopiae; to r., 𐎧.
144		Æ .95		[I. O. C.]
			Similar.	Inscr. obscure. Female deity * l., nimbate; holds in extended r. hand, wreath; in l., cornucopiae; to l., 𐎧.
145		Æ 1.		[I. O. C.]
			Similar.	HPAKAO? Heracles r.; holds in r. hand, club; l. raised to head; to r., 𐎧.
146		Æ .95		[Pl. xxix. 1.]
			Similar.	MAO Moon-god l., crescent behind shoulders; r. hand extended; with l. grasps sword; to l., 𐎧.
147		Æ 1.05		[I. O. C. Pl. xxix. 2.]
148		Æ 1.		
149		Æ 1.		
150		Æ 1.		
151		Æ .85		
152		Æ .8		(deity holds wreath and sword).




* Cf. the deity accompanied by the inscription **ΔΟΧΡΟ** on gold of this king.










No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
153		Æ 1·05	PAONANO PAOOO- HPKENOPANO The king r., diad. and nimbate, riding on ele- phant; holds spear and elephant-goad.	MAO Female deity l., nimbate; holds in both hands, cornucopiae; to l., 𐤎.
			Similar.	MIIPO Sun-god l., radiate; r. hand extended; with l. grasps sword; to l., 𐤎.
154		Æ 1·		[L. O. C.]
155		Æ 1·		(inscr. MIIPO).
156		Æ ·95		” ”
			Barbarous inscr. King on elephant to l.	MPPO? Sun-god l., nimbate; r. hand extended; in l., sceptre; to l., 𐤎.
157		Æ 1·	PAONANO PAOOO- HPKENOPANO The king r., diad. and nimbate, riding on ele- phant; holds spear and elephant-goad.	OKPO Siva standing l., four armed; holds wreath, thunderbolt, trident, and goat; to l., 𐤎.
158		Æ 1·05		
159		Æ 1·	Similar.	(Siva holds in fourth hand, vase). [Pl. XXIX. 3.]
160		Æ 1·05		OKPO Siva standing l., two armed; holds in r. hand, trident; in l., vase and lion's skin (?); to l., 𐤎; to r., 𐤎.
161		Æ 1·		
162		Æ ·9		[L. O. C.]
163		Æ ·85		
164		Æ ·95		
165		Æ ·95		



No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
(γ) <i>Bronze ; type, King seated.</i>				
166	Æ 1.		ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑΟ ΟΟΗΡΚΕΝΟΡΑΝΟ* King facing, head r., seated cross-legged on cushions, body radiate ; in l. hand, sceptre.	ΑΘΡΟ Male deity l. ; holds wreath in extended r. hand ; to l.,  .
167	Æ 1.		Inscr. King, head and body radiate, seated facing on throne.	Similar.
168	Æ 1.			
169	Æ 8		Inscr. King nimbate, facing, head r., seated ; holds in l. hand, sceptre.	ΑΡΔΟΧΡ Female deity l. ; holds cornucopiae ; to l.,  .
170	Æ 8		Inscr. King nimbate, r., reclining.	ΑΡ]ΔΟΧΡ Female deity l. ; holds in r. hand, sceptre (?) ; to l.,  .
171	Æ 1.		Inscr. King seated cross- legged on cushions, facing, head r., head and body radiate ; l. hand raised.	ΜΑΟ Moon-god l., crescent behind shoulders ; r. hand advanced ; with l. grasps sword ; to l.,  .
172	Æ 1.		in l., sceptre.	[L. O. C. Pl. XXIX. 4.]
173	Æ 1.		„ „	
174	Æ 95		„ „	
175	Æ 8		„ „	
* On coins of this class the inscription is even more debased than on those of the last ; sometimes, however, it ends ΟΟΗΡΚΕΚΟΡΑΝΟ .				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
176	Æ 9		PAONANOPAO OOHPKENOPANO King seated cross-legged, facing, head r., nimbate; holds in each hand, staff or sword.	MAO Moon-god l., crescent behind shoulders; r. hand advanced; with l. grasps sword; to l.,  .
177	Æ 1.		Inscr. King, head and body radiate, half reclining, facing, on throne.	Similar.
178	Æ 1.			
179	Æ 1.			(inscr. retrograde). [Pl. xxix. 5.]
180	Æ 9			[I. O. C.]
181	Æ 9			"
182	Æ 1.		Inscr. King, with head and body nimbate, seated cross-legged, facing, on cushions; in l. hand, sceptre.	MIOPO Sun-god l., radiate; r. hand advanced; with l. grasps sword; to l.,  .
183	Æ 1.			[I. O. C.]
184	Æ 8		(king not nimbate).	(deity holds wreath in r.).
185	Æ 95			[Pl. xxix. 6.]
186	Æ 1.1		Inscr. King, with body radiate, half reclining, facing on throne, flames on shoulders.	Similar.
187	Æ 1.			(deity holds sceptre, not sword).
188	Æ 1.			(inscr. MIIPO).
189	Æ 85			
190	Æ 85			(deity holds wreath in r.).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
191		Æ 1·05	ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑΟ ΟΟΗΡΚΕΚΟΡΑΝΟ King, with head nim- bate and body radiate, seated facing, head r., cross-legged on cushions; holds in l. hand, sceptre.	NANA Nanaia r., nimbate; holds sceptre; to r.,  .
192		Æ 1·05	Similar.	ΟΚΡΟ Siva facing, nimbate, head l.; has four arms and hands, in which he holds a wreath, a thun- derbolt, a trident and a vase; to l.,  .
193		Æ ·9		
194		Æ 1·	Inscr. King, with head and body radiate, half reclining, facing, on throne.	Similar. [I. O. C. Pl. xxix. 7.]
195		Æ 1·		
196		Æ 1·		(Siva holds goat in fourth hand).
197		Æ ·9		(Siva grasps sword in fourth hand).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
BAZODEO (VASU DEVA).				
(a) <i>Gold.</i>				
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟ ΠΑΟ ΒΑ ΖΟΑΗΟΚΟΠΑΝΟ The king l., clad in conical helmet and suit of mail, diad. and nim- bate; holds r. hand over altar; in l., spear; wears sword.	NANA Nanaia r., nimbate, head surmounted by crescent; holds sceptre, ending in forepart of horse, and patera; to r.,  .
1	122·5	A'·85		[Pl. xxix. 8.]
2	122·2	A'·8		[I. O. C.]
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑ ΟΒΑΖΟΔΗΟΚ Similar.	ΟΚΡΟ Siva facing, having three faces and two arms; holds wreath and trident; to l.,  .
3	120·8	A'·8		
4	122·3	A'·8		(inser. ΟΡΚΟ). [Pl. xxix. 9.]
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑΟΒΑ ΖΟΑΗΟΚΟΠΑΝΟ The king l., clad in conical helmet and suit of mail, diad. and nim- bate; holds r. hand over altar; in l., spear; stan- dard behind head.	ΟΚΡΟ Siva facing, having three faces and two arms; holds wreath and trident; behind him, bull l.; to r.,  .
5	123·8	A'·8		[Pl. xxix. 10.]
6	124·9	A'·8		
7	123·5	A'·85		(Siva one-faced). [I. O. C.]
8	124·8	A'·85		(bull feeding).
9	123·4	A'·8		„ (inser. ΟΡΚΟ). „
10	122·8	A'·85	(inser. barbarous).	(Siva one-faced); symbol to l.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑΟΒΑ ΖΟΑΗΟΚΟΡΑΝΟ The king standing as before at altar; beside which, trident fixed in the ground.	ΟΚΡΟ Siva, one-headed, facing; holds wreath and trident; behind him, bull l.; to l.,  .
11	126·	A'·85		
12	124·7	A'·85		
13	121·2	A'·8		
14	123·	A'·9	to r.,  .	(inser. ορκο ; to l.,  .
15	124·	A'·85	„  .	„ „
16	116·4	A'·85	„ „	„ „
17	31·	A'·5		„ „ [I. O. C. Pl. xxix. 11.]
18	30·7	A'·5		(Siva crosses his legs); to r.,  .
<i>Barbarous imitations.</i>				
19	122·7	A'·9	to r.,  .	[Pl. xxix. 12.]
20	122·5	A'·9	„ „	to l.,  .
21	123·7	A' 1·	„ „; below,  .	
22	125·5	A' 1·05	„ „ „ „	
23	120·8	A'·95	„ „	to l.,  .
24	124·7	A' 1·05	„ „ „ „	[Pl. xxix. 13.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(β) <i>Bronze.</i>	
			ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑΟ ΒΑΖΟΑΗΟΚΟΡΑΝΟ * The king, standing as before, at altar; beside which, trident fixed in the ground.	ΟΚΡΟ Siva, one-headed, facing; holds wreath and trident; behind him, bull l.; to r.,  .
25		Æ ·9		
26		Æ ·9	to r.,  .	
27		Æ ·95	„ „	[Pl. xxix. 14.]
28		Æ 1·		
29		Æ ·85		
30		Æ ·95	(inscr. barbarous).	
31		Æ ·95	„ „	
32		Æ 1·	(trident absent).	(inscr. wanting). [I. O. C.]
			ΡΑΟΒΑ ΖΟΔΗΟ King, standing as above, at altar.	Similar (?).
33		Æ ·75		

* These legends are not complete on any specimen.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			INDO-SCYTHIC, UNCERTAIN.	
			(a) <i>Gold ; without figure of King.</i>	
			Indian legend (see plate xxix. 15 ; the inscription seems to run on one side <i>didevata</i> ?). Greek city-goddess, clad in chiton and peplos, wearing mural crown, and holding a poppy-head.	
1	66·7	A 6		TAYPOC Humped bull r. 𐎧𐎠𐎡 (<i>vrishabha</i>). [Pl. xxix. 15.]

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
PANTALEON.		
1	Head of the king r, diad. [Pl. xxx. 4.]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Zeus seated ΠΑΝΤΑΛΕΟΝΤΟΣ l.; holds in l, sceptre, in r., a figure of the three-headed Hekate. Α Wt. 232. (Gen. Cunningham).
AGATHOCLES.		
<i>With name and type of Antiochus Nicator.</i>		
1	ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ Head of Antiochus ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ l. r., diad. [Pl. xxx. 5.]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ Zeus striding ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ to l., hurl- ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ing thunderbolt; eagle at his feet: to l., wreath. Α Wt. 255. (Gen. Cunningham).
ANTIMACHUS I.		
<i>With name and type of Diodotus.</i>		
1	ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ Head of Diodotus ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ r., diad. [Pl. xxx. 6.]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ Zeus striding ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ to l., hurl- ΘΕΟΥ ing thunderbolt; eagle at his feet: to l., wreath. Α Tetradrachm (The late Sir E. C. Bayley).
<i>With his own types.</i>		
2	Indian elephant r. [Pl. xxx. 7.]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΘΕΟΥ Nike l., ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ holding wreath and palm, standing on prow of ship. Α round, .9 (formerly Gen. Cun- ningham).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
EUCRATIDES.		
1	Bust of the king r., helmeted. [<i>Rev. Numism.</i> , 1867, Pl. XII.]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ The ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ Dioscouri charging r., carrying palms. Λ Wt. 2593·5 gr. (20 stater piece, Bibl. Nationale, Paris).
2		Λ Stater (Col. Strutt).
3	Bust of the king l., helmeted, but with shoulders bare; thrusting with spear. [Pl. xxx. 8.]	As last. Α Wt. 233· (Gen. Cunningham).
4	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ Bust ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ of the king r., helmeted. [Pl. xxx. 9.]	𐤁𐤁𐤅𐤍𐤁𐤁 𐤅𐤕𐤓𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁 (Maha- 𐤅𐤕𐤓𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁 <i>rajasa maha-</i> <i>takasa Evukratidasa</i>). The Dios- couri standing side by side; hold spears and swords. Α Wt. 34·5 gr. (formerly Gen. Abbott). On a coin of this class in Gen. Court's Collection, the inscription begins 𐤅𐤕𐤓𐤁 (Von Sallet in <i>Zeit. f. Num.</i> 10, p. 157).
5	Head of Apollo r., laur. [Pl. xxx. 10.]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Horse l., standing. ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ Α round, ·7 (Vienna).
6	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ Bust ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ of the king r., diad. [Pl. xxx. 11.]	Indian inser. as above. The pilei of the Dioscouri, surmounted by stars, and two palms. Α square, ·55 (Gen. Cunningham).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
THEOPHILUS.		
1	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ Bust ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΥ of the king r., diad. [Pl. xxxi. 3.]	𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤔𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕 (<i>Mahara-</i> 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 <i>jasa dhramikasa</i> <i>Theuphilasa</i>). Herakles, crown- ing himself; holds in l. hand, club and lion's skin. Æ Wt. 36. (Gen. Cunningham).
2	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΘΕΟ- ΦΙΛΟΥ Head of bearded Hera- kles r.; club on shoulder. [Pl. xxxi. 4.]	𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤔𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕 (<i>Māhārajasa dhramikasa Theu-</i> <i>philasa</i>). Cornucopiae. Æ square, .8 (Gen. Cunningham).
ARCHEBIUS.		
1	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΝΙΚΗ- ΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΡΧΕΒΙΟΥ Bust of Zeus r., diad.; sceptre on shoulder. [Pl. xxxi. 5.]	𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤔𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 (<i>Māhārajasa</i> <i>dhramikasa jayadharasa Arkhebi-</i> <i>yasa</i>). The caps of the Dioscouri, and two palms. Æ square, .9 (Gen. Cunningham).
APOLLODOTUS.		
1	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ [ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ] Apollo seated r. on throne, holding out bow.	𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕 (<i>Maharajasa tradatasa Apalada-</i> <i>tasa</i>). Tripod. Æ square, .8 (Gen. Cunningham).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
STRATO I.		
1	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ Bust of the king r., diad.</p> <p>[Pl. xxxi. 6.]</p>	<p>𐤁𐤓𐤓𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕.~𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤕 (Māhārajasa prati- chhasa tradatasa Stratasa). Pal- las l.; holding aegis and hurling thunderbolt.</p> <p>AR Wt. 134. (Gen. Cunningham).</p>
STRATO II.		
1	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ ΥΙΟΥ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ Bust of the king r., diad.</p> <p>[Pl. xxxi. 7.]</p>	<p>𐤁𐤓𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕.~𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕 (Maharaja rajarajasa Stratasa putrasa cha sampriyapita Stra- tasa). Pallas l.; holding aegis and thunderbolt.</p> <p>AR Wt. 36. (Gen. Cunningham).</p> <p>This is Gen. Cunningham's reading of his specimen (engraved), and given on his authority.</p>
MENANDER.		
1	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Head of Pallas r., helmeted.</p> <p>[Pl. xxxi. 8.]</p>	<p>𐤕.𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕.~𐤕 (Māharajasa tradatasa Mena- drāsa). Owl r.</p> <p>AR Wt. 28. (Gen. Cunningham).</p>
2	<p>ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Bust of the king l., wearing aegis and thrust- ing with spear.</p>	<p>𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕.~𐤕 (Māhā- 𐤕.𐤕𐤕𐤕 rajasa tradatasa Menadrāsa). Pallas l.; holding thunderbolt and aegis.</p> <p>AR Didrachm (Published by Gen. Cunningham from a sealing-wax impression).</p>

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
3	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Young male head r., wearing wreath. [Pl. xxxi. 9.]	<p>𐤁.𐤅𐤍𐤔 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤕.𐤍𐤕</p> <p>(<i>Māhārājasa tradatasa Menadrāsa</i>). Dolphin r.</p> <p>Æ square, 1.</p>
4	Same inscr. Two-humped camel l. [Pl. xxxi. 10.]	Same inscr. Bull's head, facing. Æ square, 1. (Museum As. Soc. Bengal).
5	Same inscr. Elephant l. [Pl. xxxi. 11.]	Same inscr. Elephant-goad. Æ square, 9 (Gen. Cunningham).
6	Same inscr. Boar's head r. [Pl. xxxi. 12.]	Same inscr. Palm-branch. Æ square, 8

Nos. 3 and 6 are said by Gen. Cunningham to be in the East India Museum. This is incorrect, as the coins of this Museum are now in the British Museum, and these types are wanting.

EPANDER.

1 ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΕΠΑΝΔΡΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad. [Pl. xxxi. 13.]	<p>𐤁𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕 [𐤕𐤓𐤕.𐤍𐤕] (<i>Maharajasa</i>) 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 <i>jayadharasa</i> <i>Epadrassa</i>). Pallas l.; holds aegis and thunderbolt.</p> <p>Æ Wt. 19. (broken), (Gen. Cunningham).</p>
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DIONYSIUS.

1 Apollo r., clad in chlamys; holds arrow with both hands. [Pl. xxxi. 14.]	<p>𐤁𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤕.𐤍𐤕</p> <p>(<i>Maharajasa tradatasa Dianis- yasa</i>). Royal diadema.</p> <p>Æ square, 6 (Col. Bush).</p>
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No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
ZOILUS.		
1	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ Bust ΙΩΙΛΟΥ of the king r., diad.	𐤁𐤏𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤕.~𐤕 (<i>Māhā-</i> 𐤕𐤏𐤕𐤕 <i>rajasa dhramikasa</i> <i>Jhoilasa</i>). Herakles, facing; holds in r., wreath; in l., club and lion's skin; on his shoulder, Nike hold- ing wreath. Æ Wt. 36.5 (Gen. Cunningham).
	[Pl. xxxii. 1.]	
2	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ Head ΙΩΙΛΟΥ of bearded Herakles r., in lion's skin.	𐤕𐤏𐤕𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤕.~𐤕 (<i>Maharajasa dhramikasa Jhoi-</i> <i>lasa</i>). Club and bow-case, within ivy-wreath. Æ square, 1.1 (Lady Headfort).
	[Pl. xxxii. 2.]	
ARTEMIDORUS.		
1	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΩΡΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad.	𐤕𐤓.~𐤕 𐤏𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤕.~𐤕 𐤕𐤏𐤕𐤕𐤕𐤕 (<i>Māhārajasa</i> <i>apadihatasa Artemidorasa</i>). Ar- temis, clad in short chiton and chlamys, shooting l. Æ Wt. 128. (Gen. Cunningham). A specimen much injured (Wt. 117.3), recently acquired for British Museum.
	[Pl. xxxii. 3.]	
2	(king helmeted). [Pl. xxxii. 4.]	Æ Wt. 36. (Gen. Cunningham).
3	Same inscr. Bust of the king r., diad.	Same inscr. Nike r.; holds wreath and palm.
	[Pl. xxxii. 5.]	Æ Wt. 37. (Gen. Cunningham).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
PHILOXENUS.		
1	The British Museum has recently acquired a didrachm (Wt. 140) of this king with the usual type and inscriptions (p. 56), but having on the obverse a helmeted bust of the king l., thrusting with spear.	
NICIAS.		
1	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΝΙΚΙΟΥ Bust of the king r., diad. [Pl. xxxii. 6.]	𐤁𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓.~𐤓 (<i>Māhā- 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓</i> <i>rajasa tradatasa</i> <i>Nikiasa</i>). The king (or Pallas ?) helmeted, standing l.; holds palm over shoulder. AR Wt. 36. (Gen. Cunningham).
TELEPHUS.		
1	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΤΗΛΕΦΟΥ Giant (Skythes?), his body ending in three serpents; holds in each hand, hammer? [Pl. xxxii. 7.]	𐤁𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓~𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 (<i>Maharajasa</i> <i>palanakramasa Teliphasa</i>). Helios radiate facing, clad in tunic and chlamys, holds long sceptre; be- side him male figure wrapped in mantle, wearing wreath or horned: in field, mon. AR Wt. 37. (Bodleian Library).
Mr. Oman having kindly procured a cast of this coin, we are enabled to give a more accurate description of it than has hitherto appeared. Mr. Bendall suggests the reading <i>pālanakshamasa</i> as a rendering of <i>εὐεργέτου</i> .		
AMYNTAS.		
1	Gen. Cunningham possesses hemidrachms with the usual type of reverse, the seated Zeus; but having on the obverse respectively, (1) bust of the king in Macedonian causia; (2) bust of the king, bare-headed, thrusting with spear.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
HERMAEUS.		
1	Gen. Cunningham has a didrachm of the usual type (Wt. 153 grs.), with helmeted head of the king on the obverse.	
2	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ King on horseback r., galloping.	<p>𐤀𐤂𐤁𐤏𐤃 𐤀𐤂𐤁𐤏𐤃 (Maha- 𐤀𐤂𐤁𐤏𐤃 <i>rajasa mahatasa</i> <i>Heramayasa</i>). Zeus seated l. on throne.</p> <p>Æ Wt. 31. (Gen. Cunningham).</p>
3	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΤΗΡΟΣ ΣΥ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ Bust of the king r., bare.	<p>𐤀𐤂𐤁𐤏𐤃 [𐤀𐤂𐤁𐤏𐤃 𐤀𐤂𐤁𐤏𐤃 𐤀𐤂𐤁𐤏𐤃 𐤀𐤂𐤁𐤏𐤃 (Maharajasa <i>rajarajasa?</i>) mahatasa <i>Heramaya-</i> <i>sa</i>). Nike l.; holding wreath.</p> <p>Æ round, 7 (Gen. Cunningham).</p>
	[Pl. xxxii. 8.]	
4	𐤀𐤂.....𐤀𐤂 𐤀𐤂𐤁𐤏𐤃 (<i>Māhārajasa raja</i> [<i>Herama?</i>] <i>yasa</i>). Horse r.	<p>Uncertain device, surrounded by a circle of unascertained Chinese characters.</p> <p>Æ 1. (Sir D. Forsyth), <i>Num. Chron.</i>, 1879, p. 276.</p>
MAUES.		
1	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΜΑΥΟΥ Biga r., in which radiate figure holding septré or spear, and charioteer.	<p>𐤀𐤂𐤁𐤏𐤃 𐤀𐤂𐤁𐤏𐤃𐤀𐤂𐤁𐤏𐤃 (Raja- 𐤀𐤂𐤁𐤏𐤃 <i>dirajasa mahatasa</i> <i>Moasa</i>). Zeus seated l. on throne; thunderbolt in extended r. hand.</p> <p>Æ Didrachm (Bodleian Library), Wt. 121.</p>
2		<p>Æ Hemidrachm (acquired for Brit. Mus.), Wt. 27.6.</p>

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
GONDOPHARES.		
1	Bust of the king l., wearing Arsacid tiara, diad. <div style="text-align: right;">[Pl. xxxii. 10.]</div>	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΕ ΥΝΔΟΦΕΡΗΣ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟ King seated r. on throne, holding sceptre; behind, Nike crowning him. Æ Wt. 58. (Berlin, <i>Zeitschr. f. Num.</i> 1879, p. 358).
ZEIONISES.		
1	Barbarous inser. The king r., on horseback; arm extended. <div style="text-align: right;">[Pl. xxxii. 11.]</div>	Inscription ending 𐎧𐎡𐎴.~𐎶 (<i>Ji-</i> <i>hāniasa</i>). The king facing; on one side, Nike; on the other, a wingless figure, crowning him. Æ Didrachm (Thomas's Prinsep, Pl. xxviii. 5).
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* A coin of this class has a type thus described by Rollin and Feuarent, *Catalogue de Médailles*, No. 8296.—Figure militaire (?) diadémée debout, à g., tenant de la dr. une palme, la g. sur son épée (?).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
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1	BACIAEWC ΘEOY . . CAKOY Horse r. [Pl. xxxii. 12.]	Bow in case : fillet-border. Æ square, 7 (Berlin, <i>Zeitschr. f. Num.</i> , Pl. v. 2).
KADPHISES II.		
1	BACIAEYC OOHMO KADΦI-CHC King r., holding club ; seated in biga moving slowly to r. [Pl. xxxii. 13.]	Usual reverse ; type, Siva standing (see p. 124). <i>AV</i> Stater (<i>Ariana Antiqua</i> , Pl. x. 9).
KANERKES.		
1	PAONANOPAO K[ANHPKI] KOPANO Bust of the king r., helmeted, holding spear, above clouds.	ΗΛΙΟC Helios standing, radiate ; one hand advanced, the other grasping sword. <i>AV</i> Wt. 30·8 (Rollin and Feuardent).
This coin, published by v. Sallet, is noteworthy as bilingual.		
2	PAO KA]NHPKI The king standing, at altar. [Pl. xxxii. 14.]]ΓΟΒΟΥΔΟ Buddha seated facing, cross-legged ; arms in posture of benediction. <i>Æ</i> 1 (Berlin, <i>Zeitschr. f. Num.</i> 1879, Pl. ix. 1).

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FOR
CONVERTING ENGLISH INCHES INTO MILLIMÈTRES
AND THE
MEASURES OF MIONNET'S SCALE.

ENGLISH INCHES		FRENCH MILLIMETRES
4.		100
		95
		90
3.5		85
		80
		75
3.		70
		65
2.5		60
		55
		50
2.		45
		40
1.5		35
		30
		25
1.		20
.9		15
.8		10
.7		5
.6		
.5		
.4		
.3		
.2		
.1		

MIONNET'S SCALE

19
18
17
16
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14
13
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11
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1

T A B L E
OF
THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains	Grammes.	Grains	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
1	·064	41	2·656	81	5·248	121	7·840
2	·129	42	2·720	82	5·312	122	7·905
3	·194	43	2·785	83	5·378	123	7·970
4	·259	44	2·850	84	5·442	124	8·035
5	·324	45	2·915	85	5·508	125	8·100
6	·388	46	2·980	86	5·572	126	8·164
7	·453	47	3·045	87	5·637	127	8·229
8	·518	48	3·110	88	5·702	128	8·294
9	·583	49	3·175	89	5·767	129	8·359
10	·648	50	3·240	90	5·832	130	8·424
11	·712	51	3·304	91	5·896	131	8·488
12	·777	52	3·368	92	5·961	132	8·553
13	·842	53	3·434	93	6·026	133	8·618
14	·907	54	3·498	94	6·091	134	8·682
15	·972	55	3·564	95	6·156	135	8·747
16	1·036	56	3·628	96	6·220	136	8·812
17	1·101	57	3·693	97	6·285	137	8·877
18	1·166	58	3·758	98	6·350	138	8·942
19	1·231	59	3·823	99	6·415	139	9·007
20	1·296	60	3·888	100	6·480	140	9·072
21	1·360	61	3·952	101	6·544	141	9·136
22	1·425	62	4·017	102	6·609	142	9·200
23	1·490	63	4·082	103	6·674	143	9·265
24	1·555	64	4·146	104	6·739	144	9·330
25	1·620	65	4·211	105	6·804	145	9·395
26	1·684	66	4·276	106	6·868	146	9·460
27	1·749	67	4·341	107	6·933	147	9·525
28	1·814	68	4·406	108	6·998	148	9·590
29	1·879	69	4·471	109	7·063	149	9·655
30	1·944	70	4·536	110	7·128	150	9·720
31	2·008	71	4·600	111	7·192	151	9·784
32	2·073	72	4·665	112	7·257	152	9·848
33	2·138	73	4·729	113	7·322	153	9·914
34	2·202	74	4·794	114	7·387	154	9·978
35	2·267	75	4·859	115	7·452	155	10·044
36	2·332	76	4·924	116	7·516	156	10·108
37	2·397	77	4·989	117	7·581	157	10·173
38	2·462	78	5·054	118	7·646	158	10·238
39	2·527	79	5·119	119	7·711	159	10·303
40	2·592	80	5·184	120	7·776	160	10·368

T A B L E

OF

THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
161	10·432	201	13·024	241	15·616	290	18·79
162	10·497	202	13·089	242	15·680	300	19·44
163	10·562	203	13·154	243	15·745	310	20·08
164	10·626	204	13·219	244	15·810	320	20·73
165	10·691	205	13·284	245	15·875	330	21·38
166	10·756	206	13·348	246	15·940	340	22·02
167	10·821	207	13·413	247	16·005	350	22·67
168	10·886	208	13·478	248	16·070	360	23·32
169	10·951	209	13·543	249	16·135	370	23·97
170	11·016	210	13·608	250	16·200	380	24·62
171	11·080	211	13·672	251	16·264	390	25·27
172	11·145	212	13·737	252	16·328	400	25·92
173	11·209	213	13·802	253	16·394	410	26·56
174	11·274	214	13·867	254	16·458	420	27·20
175	11·339	215	13·932	255	16·524	430	27·85
176	11·404	216	13·996	256	16·588	440	28·50
177	11·469	217	14·061	257	16·653	450	29·15
178	11·534	218	14·126	258	16·718	460	29·80
179	11·599	219	14·191	259	16·783	470	30·45
180	11·664	220	14·256	260	16·848	480	31·10
181	11·728	221	14·320	261	16·912	490	31·75
182	11·792	222	14·385	262	16·977	500	32·40
183	11·858	223	14·450	263	17·042	510	33·04
184	11·922	224	14·515	264	17·106	520	33·68
185	11·988	225	14·580	265	17·171	530	34·34
186	12·052	226	14·644	266	17·236	540	34·98
187	12·117	227	14·709	267	17·301	550	35·64
188	12·182	228	14·774	268	17·366	560	36·28
189	12·247	229	14·839	269	17·431	570	36·93
190	12·312	230	14·904	270	17·496	580	37·58
191	12·376	231	14·968	271	17·560	590	38·23
192	12·441	232	15·033	272	17·625	600	38·88
193	12·506	233	15·098	273	17·689	700	45·36
194	12·571	234	15·162	274	17·754	800	51·84
195	12·636	235	15·227	275	17·819	900	58·32
196	12·700	236	15·292	276	17·884	1000	64·80
197	12·765	237	15·357	277	17·949	2000	129·60
198	12·830	238	15·422	278	18·014	3000	194·40
199	12·895	239	15·487	279	18·079	4000	259·20
200	12·960	240	15·552	280	18·144	5000	324·00

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AV



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AR



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AR



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AV



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AV



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AR



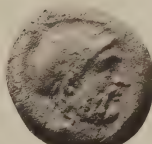
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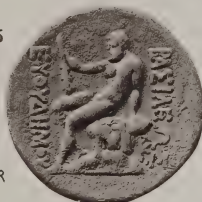
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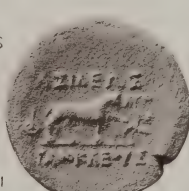
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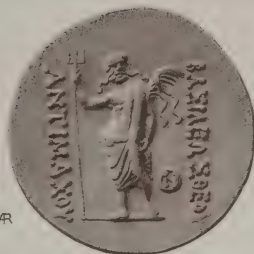


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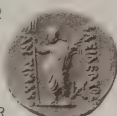
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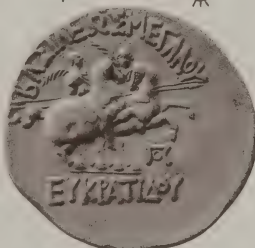
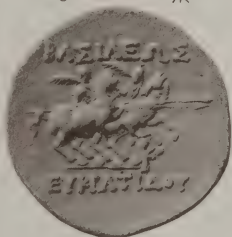
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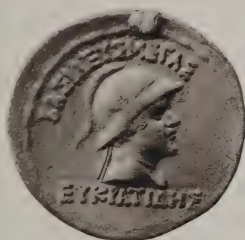
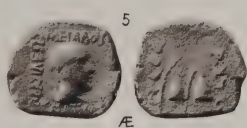
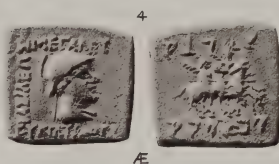
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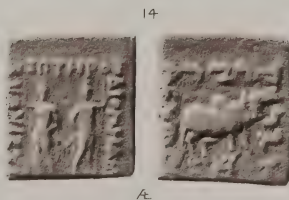
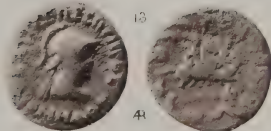
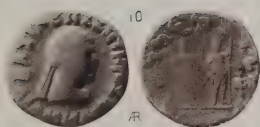
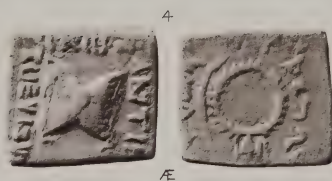
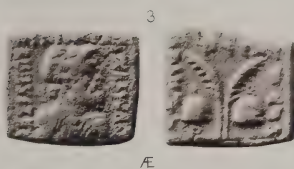
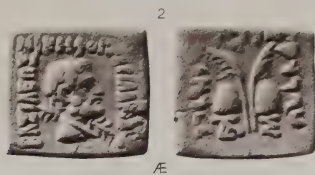
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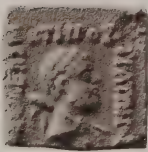
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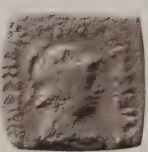
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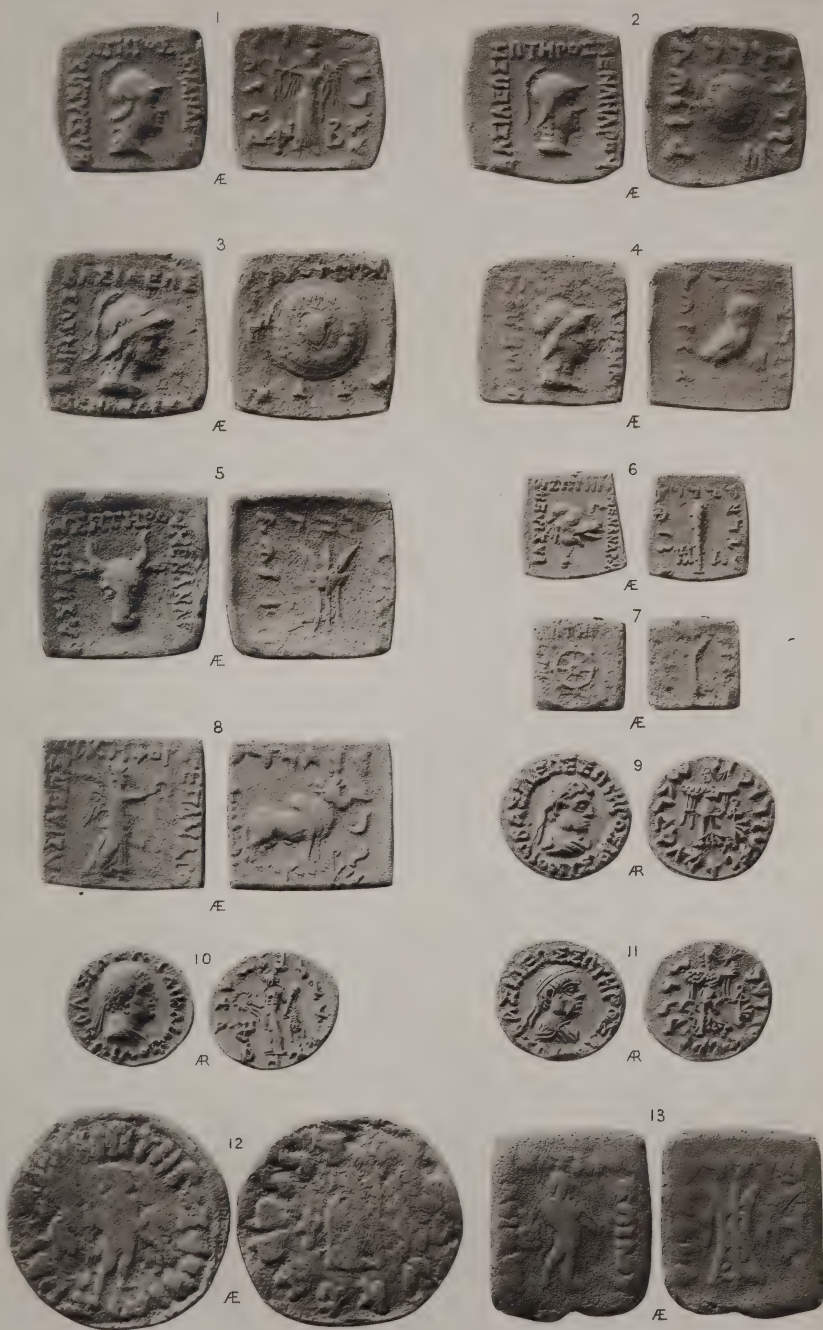


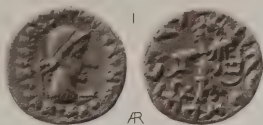
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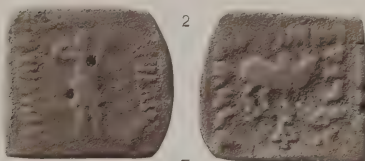
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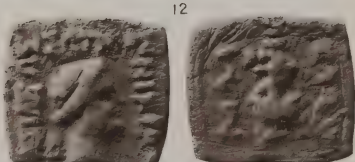
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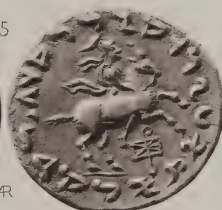
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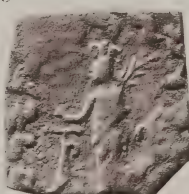
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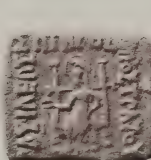
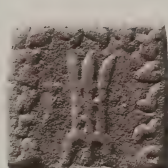
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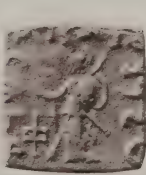
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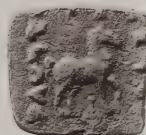
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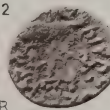
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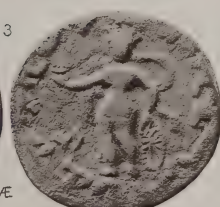
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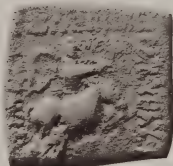
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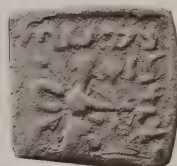
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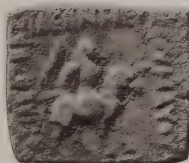
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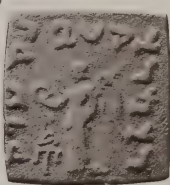
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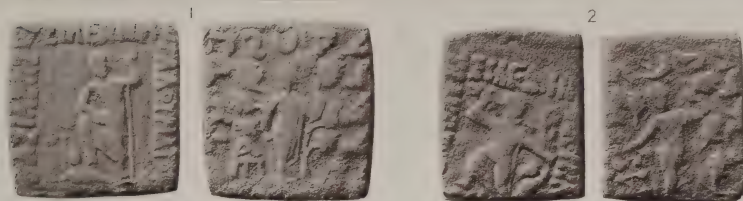
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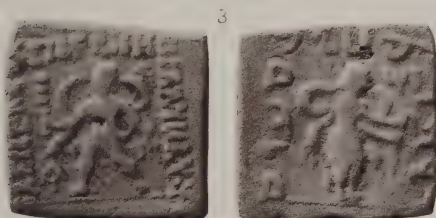


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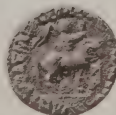
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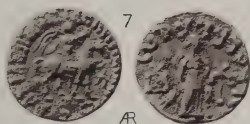
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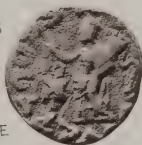
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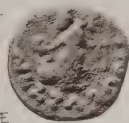
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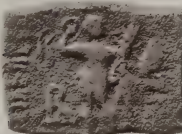
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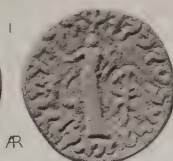


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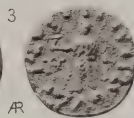




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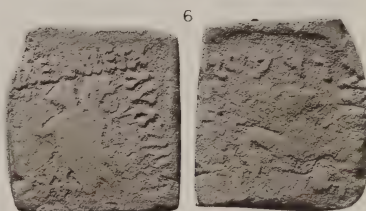
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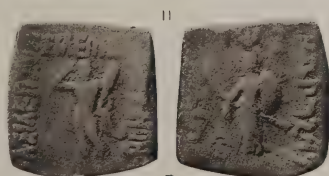
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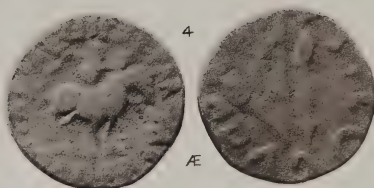
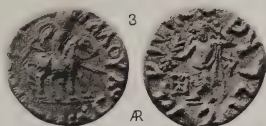
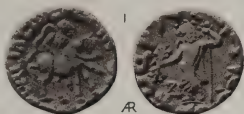
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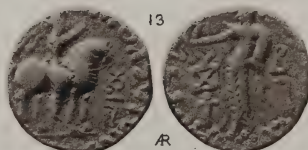
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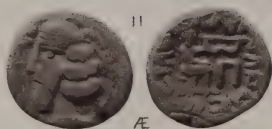
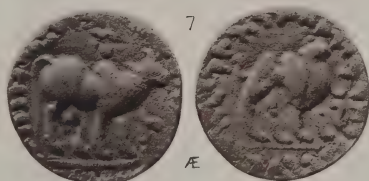
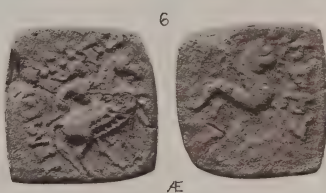


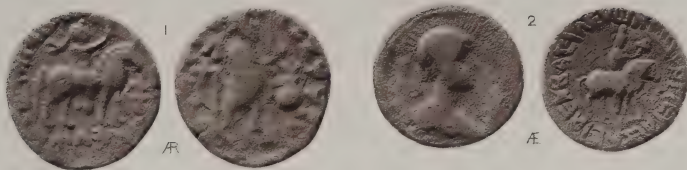
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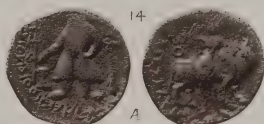
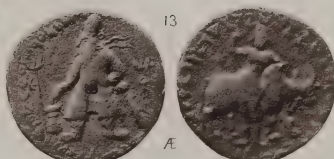


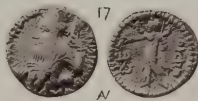
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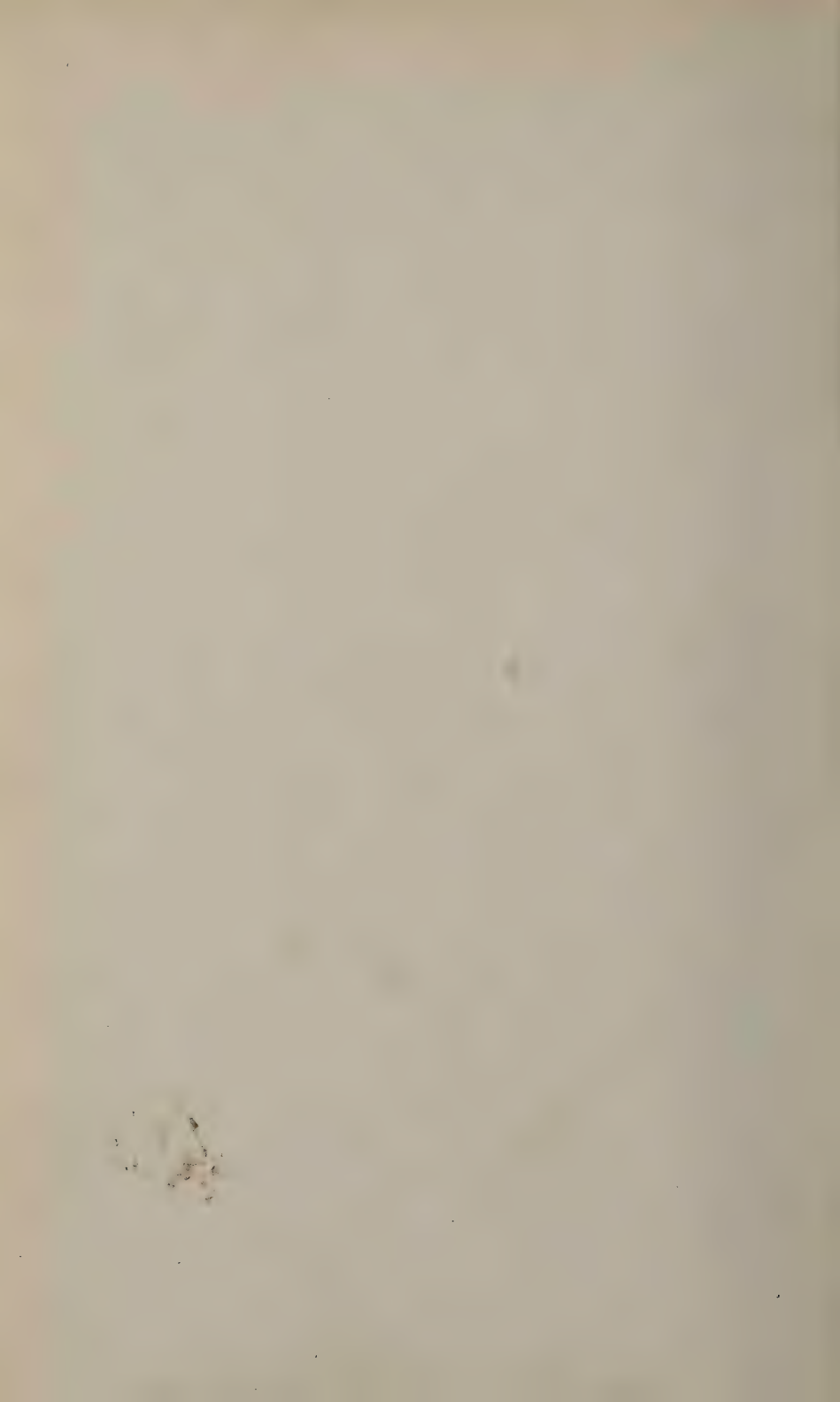
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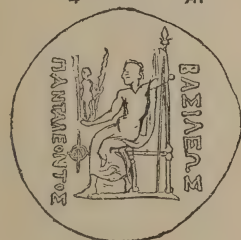
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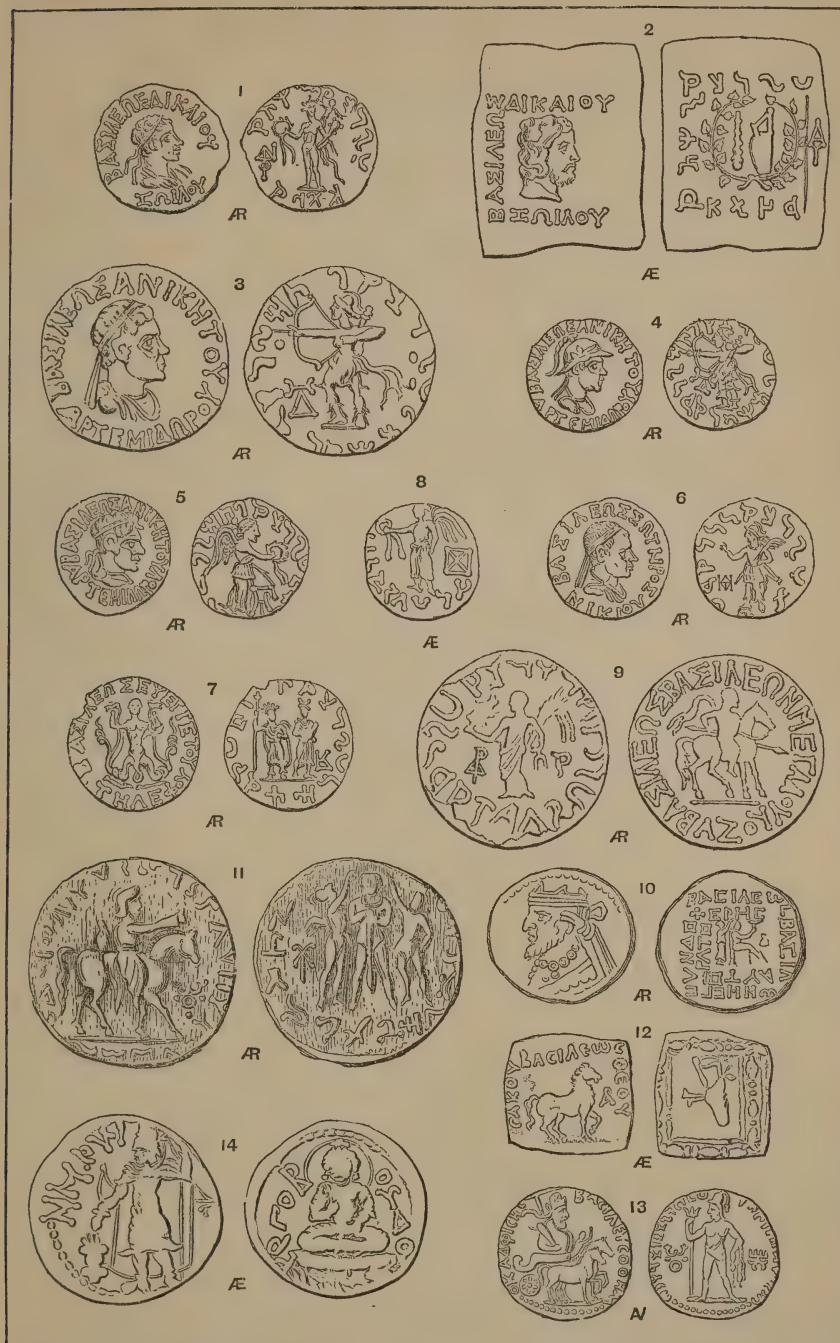


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